Milkmaid BRAND Milk
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,585—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1899.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VISITORS TO BAILY (UNDER ROYAL P

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th April
CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7589	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SUTLEJ	4154	E. Martin	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	3287	W. Wheler	6th May,
CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
SUTLEJ	4161	E. Martin	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
CLYDE	4099	C. Daney	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th "
* SUTLEJ	4154	E. Martin	24th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7551	E. Gordon	1st July.
CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4382	L. Wibmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th March, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
* AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,327	15th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.
IMPERATOR	Brelich	4,139	1st June 1899.

* SALOON passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE. VIA KURRACHEE ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th May 1899.
MARQUIS RACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	7th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellon	4,351	7th July 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellon	4,351	22nd April 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Bassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 7, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES VIA [illegible]

[illegible] July 1899
[illegible] Aug. 1899
28th Aug. 1899.

[illegible]TEND at the BALLARD [illegible] EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All [illegible] addressed and Labelled, should be sent [illegible] in the Stream the day before, or early on the [illegible]ning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
TONKIN	6,346	Vaquier	4th May, 1899

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRAIA LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at R[illegible] duced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,152 tons, on the 11th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA" 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 13th April, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 14th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 18th April.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 12th April, calling at Karachi, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 11th April.

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Bombay, 7th April, 1899.

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Matthew (James E).—A Handbook of Musical History and Bibliography, from St. Gregory to the present Time. With 128 Illustrations, representing Reproductions of Old Instruments, Facsimiles from Rare Musical Works and Portraits of Musical Composers	7 14
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Verdi: Man and Musician. His Biography with Especial Reference to his English Experiences. By Frederick J. Crowest. With a fine full-length Portrait	5 10
Year's Music, (The) 1897. Being a Concise Record of British and Foreign Musical Events, Productions, Appearances, etc., etc. ..	1 14

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ESTATE COLONEL WILLIAM GARROW WATERFIELD, DECEASED.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42 ACT XXVII OF 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the late WILLIAM GARROW WATERFIELD, COLONEL, who died at Dursham Cottage, near Saxmundham, on the 3rd February, 1897. LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION to whose Estate have been granted to PERCEVAL RICHARD WILSON of the firm of Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM and Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within ONE MONTH from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to Administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON,
Administrator to Estate.

Bombay, 4th April, 1899.

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THE UNITED MERCHANTS' COMPANY LIMITED
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company No. 191 Meadow Street, Fort, on SATURDAY the 15th April, 1899, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the final report and accounts of the Liquidators.
2. To declare the Company dissolved.
3. And to transact such other business that may be brought forward by the Liquidators.

For The UNITED MERCHANTS' COMPANY LIMITED (in Liquidation),

JAMSHEDJI BOMANSHA K.
For self and Co-Liquidator.

Bombay, 7th April, 1899.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st December, 1898, is declared at the rate of Rs. 100 per old issue share equal to 8 per cent per annum, and will be paid on and after Monday, the 17th April, 1899, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., to shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on 8th April 1899, on production of the share certificate s.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 17th April, 1899, both days inclusive.

Shareholders residing in Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur Districts will obtain Dividend Warrants at HUBLI from our Representative there, on and after MONDAY, the 1st May, 1899, on production of Share Certificates.

Interest on the new issue Shares will be payable for the year ending 30th of June, 1899.

By Order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 5th April, 1899.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

NOTICES of MOTION to the following effect will be moved before the meeting of the Corporation called for MONDAY, the 10 April, 1899, at 3 P. M. :—

36. From Professor O. Y. Muller, seconded by Mr. Muljibhoy Madhowdas Barbhaya:—That Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola be elected President for the next year.

37. From Mr. D. M. D'Souza:—That the Corporation places upon record, the loss it has sustained by the untimely death of Mr. Dost Mahomed Allana who during a period of eleven months served on that body in a zealous and unassuming manner.

38. From Mr. E.F. Underwood, M. D:—That the Commissioner be requested to have a room stocked over with a low-grade of Kerosine Oil; and that the Corporation be favored with a report as to whether it is superior to Coal-Watering in allaying dust, and as to its cost.

39. From Mr. E. F. Underwood, M. D:—That the Commissioner be requested to direct that a limited number of plague infected houses be disinfected with a low-grade of Kerosine Oil; and that the Corporation be favored with a report as to its efficacy.

40. From Mr. Kalkhosru N. Kabraji:—That the Commissioner be requested to ask the Health Officer, to favour the Corporation with a detailed report on the ventilation and sanitation of the Public Theatres in the City, and to suggest therein such amendments as may be deemed desirable in the arrangements for the sanitary well being of the people frequenting these places of public resort.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Office, 7th April, 1899.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
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Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Export's for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897 respectively.
Share Lists and Rate of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and [illegible] during the Week.
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AUCTION SALE of Dr. T. E. Dyson's Valuable Furniture, Glass, Crockery, and Plated ware, Piano, Tents, etc., at No. 19, Marine Lines, near Officer's Mess, TO-DAY, at 1 P.M.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Books, of the late Mr. H. O. W. G. Brooke, by order of the Administrator-General, at Crawford's Rooms, on 10th inst. On View.

ON VIEW.—MR. MUIR MACKENZIE'S Valuable Furniture, Glass and Crockeryware, Plateware, etc., in Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, to be SOLD on MONDAY, the 10th instant.

ON VIEW.—Mr. R. Fleckenstein's Furniture, Piano, Edison Phonograph, etc., at Pali Hill, Bandora, to be sold on SUNDAY, 9th inst.

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VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venkegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 18 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since.—Dr. Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwala's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or can be sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadar, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing, Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, tastefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

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W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

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London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording instant relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and upwards of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blotches or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its values.

"COMPLETELY HEALED."

Mrs. E. Berkshire writes:—"In the year 1888 when residing at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, I caught cold, which led to inflammation of the bowels. I was attended by local doctors, and received some relief, but the following year it turned to fistula, from which I suffered for eight years; and it was constantly discharging. I was put under chloroform by two doctors, with a view of an operation, but they could not find the fistula was too inside, and an operation would have been dangerous. In 1889 a second abscess form, and in 1891 a third. There were all discharging at the same time. The end of 1893 I was again examined by two doctors to see if an operation was possible it was found that an cation was out of the question, as they found the inside was riddled with abscesses. During the whole of this time I was receiving medical attendance, one year being treated by a herbal doctor in the town, and receiving advice for four months from a London doctor. During the greater part of this time I was a confirmed invalid, having to be carried up and down stairs, and the doctors gave up all hope of my recovery. In June, 1895, I was advised by friends to try "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture." After taking one large bottle I found one large abscess gradually drying up. I therefore continued taking the Mixture, and also Clarke's Aperient Pills, and in time all three abscesses were completely healed, and I was able to walk as well as ever I could do, and drink and enjoy my food. I am pleased to say it was Clarke's Blood Mixture that effected the cure, having received no real benefit from doctors. I should have written before, but wished to see if the cure was lasting.

"Post Office, Cottonwood, Assiniboia, N.W.T., Canada, Oct. 17th, 1898.

"P.S.—I may say that I can give you doctors' names and names of friends to prove the truth of what I state. I purchased the mixture at the Sussex Drug Stores, Tunbridge Wells, my name and address then being Miss E. Horner, 4, Warwick Cottages, Frank Forest, Tunbridge Wells."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

MEN BEWARE

Of neglecting your health. Especially so, if you suffer from any NERVOUS DISEASE. You may be assured that your condition will not improve, and that you will go from bad to worse if you do not have your ailments properly attended to. If you suffer from Impotency, Loss of Energy, Premature Decay, Varicocele, Weakness, Brain Fag, Dimness of Sight, Blotches on the Skin, Nervousness, Loss of Memory, Noises in the Ears, Melancholy, Liver Complaints, or other internal disease. You have only to write to me for particulars of a SURE CURE for your troubles. THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS have benefitted by this means of cure, and the advice I have given them. Send addressed envelope, which must be plainly written, to HENRY DAVIS, ESQ., Copford Lodge, Chichester Place, Brighton, Sussex, England; and name this paper.

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WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PRO

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EXPRESS WEEKLY TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY, NERAL, KHANDALLA AND LONAULI.

ON SATURDAY, the Eighth April, 1899, and subsequent SATURDAYS, until further Notice, Special Express Train will RUN WEEKLY from Victoria Terminus to Lonauli, RETURNING on the MONDAY following to leave Lonauli at 10 p.m. for the conveyance of First and Second Class Passengers and for their Servants (in third class only, to the Time Bills quoted below :—

DOWN TRAIN. On SATURDAYS.	H. M.	UP TRAIN. On MONDAYS.	H. M.
Victoria Terminus		Lonauli	D 7 15
Bombay	D 15 25	Khandalla	A 7 24
Neral	A 16 39	Do.	D 7 27
Do.	D 16 44	Neral	A 8 01
Khandalla	A 18 18	Do.	D 8 55
Do.	D 18 19	Victoria Terminus	
Lonauli	A 18 29	Bombay	A 10 10

Ordinary Fares will be charged for these Express Trains.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 3rd of April, 1899.

3 ARAB STALLIONS.

1. SHAHINSHAH GREY ARAB, 15-1, 6 years old, strong and powerful, magnificent charger.
2. MOGA CHESTNUT ARAB, 15-1, 6 years old.
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MOGAL AND JAMSHID have received the 1st and 2nd prize at the last Bombay Horse Show.

Both very handsome and perfect much.

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DESIGNS and ESTIMATES for ENGINEERING and ARCHITECTURAL works furnished. Doors, windows, roofs and other wood and metal work supplied; also timber. Agency work undertaken. Address :—BOYAPURAM, Madras. THIS ADVT. APPEARS WEEKLY.

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THROUGH AMERICA.

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THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI and the famous Inland Sea of JAPAN, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. PASSENGERS selecting this route derive beautiful Glimpses of the Interior of the "Paradise of the Pacific." Layovers are granted at Honolulu enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano of Kilauea.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North Western Railway it requires but 4-3 days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Latest Design Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government for the fast mail service. It is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities and combines all the latest, most convenient and luxurious, ravelled in modern Railway travel.

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1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.

Kept in Stock in Bombay.

Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep, and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.

Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.

Quotations on application for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	32	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above best fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 8 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The Solid and Steel "Monticello" Frames fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Shirazo with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles from Rs. 5 per pair.

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Offer their services as Agents for the Sale of all kinds of EASTERN PRODUCE.

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TWENTY-FOURTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1899.

WITH PORTRAIT OF HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI JUMNABAI OF BARODA.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.

PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1899 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully, revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES.

No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Explained and in language, within the most advanced researches in the science. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge by DR. SANDFORD, 9 and 10, BRANDERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 27 Years.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
				Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	all	10 p. c. } Bon. }	1,200
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,170
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Comme rcial Bank of India.	{ 10,000 / 15,000	100	{ 100 / 75	3 p.c.	103
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	37
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	40,000	4250	4250	10 pr. ct.	4291
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	41-10-0	257 1-2
National Bank of India	48,000	4125	4124	3 pr. ct.	285
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	000	Nil	40
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	50	815
Anglo-Indian	1,365	—	0	Nil	40
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	815	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	80	al	8 per ct	
Berar Manfg. Co., Ld	3,750	550,000	220	Rs. 15	185xd
Bombay Cloth Manf. Co., Ld	900	1,000	1,00	Nil	467
Bombay Cotton Manf. Co., Ld	900	500	500	dvd Rs. 20	540
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs. 5	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 5	625
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	900	500	500	dvd Rs. 10	412xd
Central India	850	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Chinai Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 45	1,925
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	800
Colaba	600	100	100	9 pr. ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	507	21	625 xD
Dawn Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	445
Dhuh Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30	560
Empress	2,100	400	200	Nil	445
Framjee Petit	1,800	1,000	1,000	30	1,000
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	25	460
Hingunghat	700	500	500	50	670
Howard and Bullough	1,800	900	900	35	615 xD
Hope Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	470
Hutcheson	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	1,175
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	540
Jacob Sassoon	80	1,000	00	dvd 25	790
Kaiser-i-Hind Manufacturing Co.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 15	625
Kamani Mills	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 15	500xd
Kastoor	1,100	500	500	25	675 xD
Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ld.	2,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	925
Kohinoor	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 100	2,850
Kurla	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Madhowji Dharamsey Mills (Gulburga)	5,400	500	500	15 per ct.	—
Maneckjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,285
Manockjee K. Parekh & Co. Mfg Co, Ld., Amroli	200	100	118	dvd Rs. 10	91
Manockjee & Co. Manfg. Co., Ld.	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	92½
Mazagon Dock Steam Navigation Co.	2,000	500	500	50	1,000
Meghji Sheth Manufacturing Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,000
Mirzapur	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,000
Morarji Goculdas Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ld.	1,050	21,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,775
Mudaliar & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 15	340
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	103
Mahomed Ismail	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Rs. 50
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	225
Oriental	6,250	625	6,250	dvd Nil	175
Presidency	1,200	1,000	1,200	dvd Rs. 50	975
Mills, Co. (Ld.	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 60	735
Queen Mill	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	945
Rajkot Mills	1600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	945
Sassraswati Mills	1,200	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	2,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,700
Shahpore Mills	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,225
Standard Mills	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	dvd Rs. 12½	3224
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	305
Standard Mills Co.	1,200	500	500	15	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi	5,000	200	200	dvd Rs. 20	657½
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	1,0	dvd Rs. 15	265
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	500	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30	350
Venishanker Lakhmidas Manufacturing Co. Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvd Rs. 10	412xd
Victoria Mills.	250	1,000	1,000	Nil	1650
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co.	1,300	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	460
Wadia Mills	400	50	all	dvd Rs.	5
	2,000	000	1,000	21.	—
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1 100	Rs 80	825
Bellard Sabhnidhi	187	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	125
Bhownagger City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	18	180
Bombay Printing Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	dvRe12½	210
Colaba	600	1,880	1,380	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,300
Englishman Printing and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	81
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+8 p.	500
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	450xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs30	170
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.	700	150	100	Rs15	155
Khanagum	240	450	450	Rs 60	495
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr c	2½
Mahsn adpura Cotton G. and Manfg. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	53	70
Morantile	500	125	125	dvd Rs 5	70
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	390
Munsur Co.	50	250	all.	25	215
New Berar	90	500	500	dvd Rs50	99
New Indian	90	125	125	Rs 15	1822
Prince of Wales.	170	600	0	20	350
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	32	310 x
Sassoon	500	500	500	30	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	460xd
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	21
Volkart		000		Rs75	1090
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	100
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	13	35
Badhan Pho ...	8,000	100	100	12 pr ct	135
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	500		5,997
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625		1,150
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvc 4	70xd
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	50	500	500	5 ..ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	970
Deccan Paper Mill's	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct.	317
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills ...	500	200	200	dvd Rs10	205
Delhi Cloth & Gen. Trading Co., Ld.	2, 0	250	250	9 p 16	320
Empire of India Life & Co., Ld.	2.	500	50	...	65
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	190
Kemp & Co.	4,500	200	175	21	355
Kurrachee Landing Jarokes & Co., Ld.	500	500	300	30	153
Napier Hotel Co	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	152
Napier Foundry	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	1,000	100	200	...	60
Phillips & Co.,	5,000	200	5	12 pr. ct	120
Port Canning Co.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	58
Scoundy & Co.	6,000	000	1,000	dvd R023	485
Treasher & Co.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	1,050
Thacker & Co.	2,000	100	100	Rs. 15	27 x
Telephone Co.	2,000	251	100	Rs. 7½	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New 4½ Shares ...	...	410	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry. ...	...	500	500	4 pr. ct.	500
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	—	500	453	4 pr. ct.	417½

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 15 0 6
Canadian	"
Mexican Dollars	"
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	"
Bar Silver	70 3-8 dy. 70 0-d.
Gold Leaf	21-0-2
Bar Gold, English (.5 touch) ...	21-0-6
Bar Australian	21-0
Bar Bombay	24-5
Ingot Pekin	29

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Three and a-half per cent Reduced 101-5 0
Three per cent 1858 85
Municipal per cent, Debenture, cons 110 112
New 5 per cent, 1872 ..... —
City of Paris Loan ..... —
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond 101

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin" also Testimonials from Countess Cathcart, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "ALBION" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water, 8-55m., 10-1s. Low water, 3-35m., 3-40s.
P. & O., s. s. Shannon, with English Mails of 24th March, due to arrive, 7 a.m.
Bombay thirteenth Extra races.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club races.
Sale of Work, Colaba High School, Colaba Causeway, 4-10 p.m.
B. V. R. Colonel Sir Lyttleton Bayley's Drill Challenge Cup competition, parade ground, 5 p.m.
Wilson Philological lecture, University Hall, 5-15 p.m.
Anjuman-e-Elmi-e-Farsi, conversational meeting, New High School, Fort, 5-30 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 6 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water, 10-43m., 10-44a. Low water, 4-10m., 4-28a.
P. & O., s. s. Borneo, due to arrive, daylight.
Departure of H. E. Lord Sandhurst for Mahableshwar.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Northbrands and Sirdhana entered the dock on Thursday; the steamers Pelistrina and Vasua left it on Thursday and yesterday, respectively.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Bango Maru entered the dock on Thursday and the steamer Eultala yesterday; the steamer Logician left it on Thursday.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at Sir R. Temple's Statue, at 6-15 a.m., to-morrow, for a run to Sion, via Worlee and back, by the Mahim Woods.

A MUNICIPAL DUSTBIN ON FIRE.—A Municipal dustbin, placed at Sidhwa's Gate, Lane, was on Thursday last, found to be on fire, and was totally destroyed. The fire originated by some natives throwing hot ashes into it.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. Paramatta, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., on Tuesday next.—Mails for Aden, Egypt and Europe, *viâ* Brindisi, per s. s. Caledonian, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9-30 a.m., on Tuesday next.

A CASE STRUCK OUT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Mr. R. Burnett charged the Rev. Mr. Spooner, Headmaster of the Sadoba Reform Institution, with causing hurt to his son, Robert Garnett, a pupil of the Institution, was called on for hearing, but as the parties failed to make their appearance, it was struck out.

BURNT BY CARBOLIC ACID.—Kadari Gunnoo, aged forty-five years, a labourer, employed at Messrs. Rogers and Co.'s compositors of aerated water factory, at Bellasis Road, was, on Thursday last, unloading cases of carbolic acid from a cart, when one of the cases broke and a quantity of acid fell on both his legs. The labourer, who was severely burnt, was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is now being treated.

SCALDED BY BOILING DYE.—Vazier Shaik Ramzan, a Mauomedan, aged thirty-two years, employed as a dyer in the Indian Mill, was, on Thursday last, carrying a bucket containing boiling dye, when his foot accidentally sank on which he was walking. The bucket fell out of his hand and upset. The contents of the bucket splashed and fell on him, severely scalding him on the legs and arms. Vazier was removed to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment.

BURGLARY AT JACKERIA MUSJID STREET.—Ismail Ahmed, an embroiderer, having his place of business at Jackeria Musjid Street, has made a report to the police that, on the evening of the 5th instant, he locked his shop and went home at Old Nagpada. On the following morning he was informed by one of his friends that his shop had been broken into during the night. Complainant went to the shop and found the staple on the door wrenched off, boxes forced open, and gold lace and embroidered caps and sundry articles, of the value of Rs. 150, stolen.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By permission of Lieut.-Col. E. S. Luard and officers, the Band of the B., B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

Overture	The Armourer ..... Lortzing
Selection from	Rip Van Winkle ..... Planquette
Valse	Bleu Aimes ..... Waldteufel
Song and Dances of Northern Europe	Gade
Gavotte a Cour	Fliege
March	Lloyd ..... Le Thiere

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, POREBUNDER.—During the month of March last, the number of patients treated in the dispensary was 2,965, among whom the number of new admissions was 898, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women	Childn.	Total.
Hindus	242	132	375	749
Mussalmans	34	40	63	137
Parsis	4	1	...	5
Other castes	4	3	...	7
Total	284	176	438	898

The average daily attendance was 92.

RELEASED ON BAIL.—Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar, pleader applied; to Mr. Justice Farran and Mr. Justice Ranade at the High Court, yesterday, to admit his clients, Ramchandra Gangaram, Shunker Kushaba, and eight others, to bail pending the disposal of the appeal preferred by them in the case of Hamilton, Presidency Magistrate. Ramchandra and eight others were convicted by the Magistrate of a charge of singing obscene songs in a theatre at Grant Road, to the annoyance of passers, on the 31st March last, and were sentenced each to a month's rigorous imprisonment; while Shunker Kushaba, the manager, was convicted of abetment of the offence, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Their jail-ships directed each of the accused to be released on his own bond for Rs. 500 and a surety for a like amount.

IMPORTING OBSCENE PICTURES.—On Wednesday, Mr. P. F. D'Souza, an officer of H. M.s' Preventive Office, whilst returning from duty from the docks, saw in a tram a number of crew of the s. s. Dido, and on his attention being drawn to him he found a pack of obscene cards for a mere song. He was shrewd enough not to let pass the opportunity of making a good capture, and told the man not to disclose to others, for he would come to the ship the next day and buy up all the packs at a good sum. And true to his promise, after informing Mr. Boyleste, his inspector, of the occurrence, he boarded the ship, accompanied at a distance by Mr. Boyleste. He saw the men, who brought out a number of packs, and just at the moment they were receiving the money, Mr. Boyletts came up and disclosed his identity. The packs were taken charge of, and the men marched before the First Assistant Collector of Customs, Prince's Dock, who, taking into consideration their ignorance of the law, fined them Rs. 5 each, with a warning that if the offence was repeated, he would send them before the Police Magistrate.

THIEF OF LIFE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Shewram Gunpat, a Hindu, aged twenty-two years. The deceased was a carpenter and resided with his father at 11th Lane, Kamathipura. For the last four years, Shewram had been suffering from chronic physis, and often stated that he was tired of life. On the 5th instant, he was admitted into the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. He was then much emaciated and in an extremely debilitated condition. He was detained for treatment. On Thursday, at midnight, deceased was found missing from the hospital, with the hospital clothing on him. The hospital authorities were searching for him, when, about 6 a.m., a Mohamedan had raised an alarm that someone had been drowned in the Nawab's Tank, adjoining the hospital. The body was floating on the surface of the tank, and the clothes, belonging to the hospital, which were found lying on the parapet wall of the tank, at once established the identity of the deceased. The police were informed, and they removed the body out of the tank. The body was then further identified by the deceased's father as that of his son. The Jury on the evidence returned a verdict of suicide by drowning in a tank.

HONOUR TO A POLICE SUPERINTENDENT.—Mr. Lee Smith, Police Superintendent of F Division, Parel and Dadur, was entertained, on Thursday, at an evening party, got up by the European and Native residents of the locality, the occasion being his transfer to the Prince's Dock. There was a large number of European and Natives ladies and gentlemen present. The bungalow in which the entertainment was given was decorated in beautiful style. The entertainment began with piano-playing and singing, in which several Parsi ladies took part with their European sisters, who also enjoyed dancing up to an early hour yesterday morning. Refreshments were plentifully supplied, and ample justice having been done to them Mr. K. E. Ghamat, barrister-at-law, in a neat little speech, congratulated Mr. Smith on the popularity achieved by him during his stay of about fifteen months at Dadur by the strict performance of his duties, his tact and judgment, and his unflagging industry, and above all by his kindly disposition to all classes of people with whom he was brought in contact, and which had won for him a high place in the esteem held in. The residents were sorry to lose such a popular and just officer from amongst them. He wished Mr. Smith every success in his new post. The entertainment was brought to a close early yesterday morning.

ROBBERY BY A SERVANT.—At the Masagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Power prosecuted one Hossain Dawood, a Mahomedan, before Mr. W. H. Hamilton, Second Presidency-Magistrate, charging him with theft as a servant of twenty-two gold bangles, of the value of Rs. 868, and three gold studs, valued at Rs. 250, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 1,108, belonging to Ismail Cassum. The complainant is a Khoja merchant, having his office in Palla Gully, Dongree, and residing at Mahaluxmi. The accused, who had been in the master's employ for some time past, used to carry food for him daily at the office. On the 9th February last, complainant found the ornaments missing from a cupboard in the office, and reported the matter to the police. The key of the cupboard, together with several other keys, was kept on a table in the office. The accused and the several other servants employed in the office were questioned, but the property remained, but they denied all knowledge about them. A few days after, the accused went to his native country at Dassoor, in Ratnagiri District. During the last month accused and his father were attempting to dispose of a quantity of melted gold to a goldsmith's shop in the native country, when they were arrested on suspicion by the district police. Enquiries were made regarding the gold in their possession, and it was ascertained that the property conformed part of the ornaments stolen from the complainant's office in Bombay. On searching the accused's house, the district police recovered a part of the gold bangles, which were also identified as the complainant's property. The Bombay police were then communicated with, and the accused was brought down to Bombay on Thursday morning in police custody. From inquiries made by the local police, it appears that the accused after stealing the ornaments proceeded to a goldsmith and had fifteen of the gold bangles melted down. He also gave some property to a friend of his named Rawoji Ismail, a servant employed in a tea-shop at Chinchli Bazaar, for safe custody. When the latter heard of the accused's arrest in connection with the theft, he came forward and produced the property before the police. The police recovered property altogether of the value of Rs. 838 out of Rs. 1,108. The accused, in his defence, said that the ornament in question had been presented to him by his mistress for his marriage. He called no witness to substantiate his statement. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THE CUSTOMS PROSECUTION.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Sorabji Ruttonji Mehta, lately a clearing clerk in the employ of Messrs. Turner, Hoare and Co., was again charged with using as genuine forged documents knowing them to have been forged. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, with Mr. Rustim Jehangir Pestonji, Assistant Collector of Customs, appeared to prosecute; while the accused was defended by Mr. De Souza and Mr. De Quadros, pleaders.

Mr. W. E. Young, Assistant Collector of Customs, deposed that the signatures on the bill of entry, marked Exhibit J, bore his signature to the bills of entry, marked Exhibits H. and I, purported to bear his signatures, but they were forgeries.

Baliaji Anant Apte, acting Senior Deputy Accountant, was then examined as to the genuineness or otherwise of signatures and initials on the bills of entry, marked Exhibits H. I, and J.

The accused stated in his defence that he had not committed any forgery. In October last he was engaged as customs clerk by Messrs. F. Turner, Hoare and Co., on the recommendation of Edulji, but as he had no experience of the business he had arranged between him and Edulji that he was not to be allowed to pay any duty in the Custom House, he being unable to furnish security. Edulji used to instruct him in regard to his work, and he was only doing what he was told to do by him. Edulji himself came to the Customs House to pay the duty, and after having done that he used to hand over the receipts and dupliate bills of entry to the accused. The accused then handed them over to the mukadum, Krishna Babaji, who cleared goods from the docks. In regard to the book in his handwriting, the accused said that he was kept for his own guidance, so that he might be able to point out to Mr. Laing, in Edulji's absence, any particulars as to the payments. Between October and February the accused was absent for some days, and still his cook would allow him money had been paid in the Custom House on those days. Edulji used to draw money from the cashier after filling up printed slips. About the 8th or 9th February he left Bombay for a few days for the benefit of his health. On the 5th March, he learnt from a note that a warrant had been issued against him by the Collector of Customs on a charge of forgery. He at once left for Bombay and surrendered himself on the 6th. On the same day he went to Mr. Rustim, and denied having committed any forgery. He also informed Mr. Rustim of certain irregularities in Messrs. Turner and Hoare's office. Mr. Rustim communicated this to Mr. Morrison, the Collector, and then went to the office of Messrs. Turner and Hoare to investigate the matter. He was satisfied as to the truth of the statements which he (the accused) had made, and made a report to the Collector.

Further inquiry of the case was adjourned.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office return for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Port Northern, Port Southern and Kapiladeva	4	3	7
B Mandvi, Umarkhadi and Dongri	13	9	41
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khambhatwada	25	4	30
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Thoopatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	23	4	21
E Mazagon, Parewadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	21	21	54
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	11	5	11
G Mahim and Worli	8	7	27
H Bandra	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	48	64
Total	113	101	237
Total plague deaths to date ...	43,288	37,925	
Same date last year	91	91	201

BANDORA.

There were 3 attacks and 4 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Friday.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

TO-DAY'

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, and the Private Secretary, which cannot be delivered at Malabar Point, Bombay, by 10 p.m., on 9th April, 1899, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWAR, until further notice.

A. M. T. JACKSON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Malabar Point, Bombay 1st April, 1899.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE SIXTH and LAST of a SERIES of SIX LECTURES on "A Comparison of Greek, Latin, and Sanskrit as Forms of Learning" being the Wilson Philological Lectures for the year 1898-99, will be delivered in the Sir COWASJEE JEHANGHEER HALL of the University, on MONDAY the 10th instant, commencing at 5-15 P.M. SUBJECT :—QUALITIES OF STYLE.

LECTURER
Prof. J. NELSON FRASER, M. A.,
The Lecture is open to the Public.
By order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D.,Bsc.,C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 7th April, 1899.

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55, Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, July 20th, 1898.

Messrs. CHUBB & SON'S LOCK & SAFE Co., Ltd., 128, Queen Victoria Street, London.

DEAR SIR,—You will doubtless have observed the report of the great fire at Sunderland.

We sent out Mr. Hastie there to try and get information about any of your Safes. We are glad to say that he discovered a large one of your manufacture on the premises of W. Wade & Son, 220, High Street, Indiarubber and Guttapercha Merchants. This had been in very intense heat, and was covered with debris.

After a little trouble they managed to open the safe with the keys, and to the delight of the owners, their papers were found ABSOLUTELY UNINJURED.

We are, yours faithfully,
For Henry Walker & Son, Ltd.,
J. G. WALKER, Managing Director,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 7.

THE close of last week and the beginning of this week having been a holiday time, a holiday feeling, from which the markets have as yet not recovered, has been the prevalent feature. The enquiry for cotton has been small from shippers and the mills alike, in a steady market. In Wheat and Seeds there has been a small business doing, and prices show no quotable change. Exchange has been inclined to fall away, but this evening's quotations are on a par with last week's closing ones both for bank and private paper. The tone of the money market is easier. Government Paper is 1-8 per cent lower for 3 1-2 per cents, but 1-2 per cent higher for 3 per cents. Freights are a steady market. Imports are quiet but steady in tone.

MONEY.—There was a falling off during last week in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay, to the extent of some 10 lakhs, at 177 3-4 lakhs, as disclosed by the above figures, compared with an increment in the week preceeding of over 62 1-2 lakhs, at 187 3-4 lakhs. From Public Deposits at the Head Office there were withdrawals amounting to 3 3-4 lakhs; but at the Branches there was an increase of 4 1-2 lakhs, while in Private Deposits an addition was made of 24 1-4 lakhs. Loans were 38 1-4 lakhs greater; and Bills Dicounted and Purchased, some 2 lakhs.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay as on 30th March, 1899 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Funds	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	.....
Do. do. at Branches	1,43,23,231
Other Deposits	3,50,30,776
Post Bills	6,803
Credits undrawn	22,89,095
	Rs... 6,92,59,954
ASSETS.	Rs.
Government Securities	1,04,70,203
Other authorised Securities	31,72,073
Credits on Government and other authorised Securities	79,97,815
Loans on do. do. do.	1,72,64,904
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,18,42,141
Dead Stock	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery	28,078
Bullion	.....
Balances with other Banks	2,82,481
Cash	1,77,78,824
	Rs..... 6,92,59,954

Meanwhile, the tone of the market has been easier. The Bank of Bombay rate is unchanged at 7 per cent; while that in the open market is 4 1-2 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—The market re-opened on Tuesday after the Easter holidays with 1s. 3 31-32d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d. for Demand. A moderate amount of the latter was reported done; but Merchants' Bills were scarce, 1s. 4 5-32d. being the quotation, at which no transactions were effected. On Wednesday rates were steady at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Mercantile Bills were again scarce, and for Bank Paper the enquiry was limited. There was a quiet feeling in the market yesterday; the demand for Bank Paper was poor, and Merchants' Bills were scarce. To-day the market continued steady in tone at 1s. 3 31-32d for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Bank Demand was done at 1s. 4d., and rates closed at the following level :—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 4d.	per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Francs 1-70	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market was firm in tone on re-opening on Tuesday with 101 9-16 quoted for Money, for 3 1-2 per cents, 101 1-2 for Account, and 95 for Threes. Rates were steady on Wednesday at 101 3-8 for Money as well as Account, for 3 1-2 per cents; Threes were unchanged. After opening yesterday at 101 3 1-6 and 101 1-4 for Money and Account, respectively, for 3 1-2 per cents, quotations advanced in a steady market to 101 5-16 and 101 3-8 in the two positions, respectively. To-day, rates have been steady at 101 3-16 for Money, for 3 1-2 per cents, and 101 5-16 for Account, with 95 for 3 per cents.

SHARES.—There has been very little movement in prices during the past week, and that more in favour of buyers than sellers. Compared with our previous list this evening's shows Central India, Rs. 25 higher, Manockjee Petit, Rs. 5; Swadeshi, Rs. 2 1-2; China Rs. 10 lower; and Currimbhoy, and David, Rs. 5 each. In Railways, Tapti Valley, have declined Rs. 5. In miscellaneous shares, Bombay Burmah have declined Rs. 15, in the second issue; Bombay Flour Rs. 5, and Delhi and Northern India Flour, Rs. 3. In Banks, Bank of Madras, have declined Rs. 20.; and Bank of Bombay Rs. 5; while on the other hand, Bank of Bengal, have advanced Rs. 10.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The demand for grey goods has been a small one, prices maintaining their current level. Dealers are still willing to sell, but buyers generally take just enough to meet their present requirements. Stocks are slowly increasing. In bleached goods a fair business has been done; while for dyed, turkey-red, printed, and locally-made goods the market is unchanged. The clearances of Imported goods from the bazaar during the week have been about 2,900 packages; and of local, some 1,100 bales.

YARNS.—The sales reported on account of China dealers are about 4,500 bales, the market there being drooping in tone. Sellers are offering a reduction of 1-16 to 1-8 anna per lb., but buyers do not consider this sufficient, and are unmoved. The clearances from the local bazaar during the week have been about 2,000 bales. The market closes with a weak feeling; official quotations are as follows :—

Twist	No. 6s	Mule, As. 3	to 3 1-2 per lb.
"	20	" 3 1-8	" 3 5-8 "
"	10s	" 3 1-2	" 4 1-16 "
"	12s	" 3 9-8	" 4 3-4 "
"	16s	" 4	" 4 13-16 "
"	20s	" 4 1-4	" 5 "
"	24s	" 4 3-4	" 5 1-2 "
"	30s	" 6	" 6 1-2 "
"	40s	" 7	" 7 1-2 "

METALS.—Yellow Metal is 4 annas per cent. dearer and Braziers' Copper 12 annas; Swedish Bar Iron is 8 annas per candy cheaper.

COALS.—Large sales have been reported (some three cargoes) during the week of Cardiff, for March-April and April-May delivery, at Rs. 18 1-4 to Rs. 18 1-2 per ton; and a line of Davieson's W. Hartley was sold at Rs. 17 1-4 per ton. Small lots of ready Deshagur changed hands at Rs. 15 1-2; and a line of the same description, amounting to some 2,500 tons, was placed at Rs. 15 per ton, April shipment. The market is steady at closing; we quote along side :—

	Ready.	Forward.
Welsh Hartley ...	Nil.	Nil.
West "	Rs. 17 1-2 per ton,	Rs. 17 1-4 per ton,
Australian	Nil.	Nil.
Powell's	Rs. 18 1-2 per ton,	Rs. 18 1-2 per ton.
Cardiff	Rs. 18 1-2 "	Rs. 18 1-2 "
Japan	Nil.	Nil.
Singareni	Nil.	Nil.
Deshagur Bengal...	Rs. 15 1-2 "	Rs. 15 "
Muir's Navigation	Rs. 14 "	Rs. 13 3-4 "
Jardine's	Rs. 14 "	Rs. 13 3-4 "
Seebpore	Nil.	Nil.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The tone of the market for this staple has been steady, though the demand has been small. Forward prices show a tendency to advance; for "Good" Bhownagger, May delivery, Rs. 138 per candy is quoted to-day.

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, viz :—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. d. F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs 129—2	13-16d.
Do. Fully Good	" 121—2	11-16d.
Do. Good	" 116—2	19-32d.
Selatee, Fine	" 134—2	7-8d.
Do. Fully Good	" 128—2	23-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	" 129—2	13-16d.
Oomra, Fully Good	" 136—2	29-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	" 147—3	3-32d.
Do. Do. May	" 149—3	5-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 139—2	31-32d.
Do. Do. May	" 141—2	1-32d.
Do. Good May	" 136—2	15-16d.
B. G. Dharwar, Good May	" 148—3	1-8d.
Western May	" 133—2	15-16d.
Broach, Fine	" 161—3	11-32d.
Do. Good	" 156—3	1-4d.

The arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows :—

	Season. 1898-99. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1897-98. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	309,500	249,000
Barsee and Nuggur	70,000	60,500
Berar	540,000	300,500
Hinguughat	11,500	8,000
Dhollera	120,000	33,000
Broach	61,500	58,000
Bengals	100,000	140,000
Persian and Sind	3,500	11,500
	1,312,000	800,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

Items.	1899 Bales.	1898 Bales.	1897 Bales.
For 8 days	62,018	36,313	45,502
From 1st Jan. to 6th April	1,089,396	741,309	767,025
Clearances to Great Britain		Continent	
For 8 days	33,885	26,761	40,769
From 1st Jan. to 6th April	242,717	139,630	241,364
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta &c.			
For 8 days	992	8,584	20,849
From 1st Jan. to 6th April	139,141	113,734	186,001

WHEAT.—Small business has been done, in a very quiet market. We quote :—

White Pessy, 91 per cent	Rs. 28	per candy.
" 85 per cent	" 27	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-1-0	per cwt.
Red Delhi	" 3-13-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 28	per candy
Red Ahmedabad	" 30-8-0	"
Hard Red	" 25-0-0	"

SEEDS are steady, with a fair demand. Quotations are as follows :—

Linseed	Rs.	6-2-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	"	5-15-0 " "
Do. Do. Cawnpore	"	5-9-0 " "
Do. Red	"	5-7-0 " "
Gingelly, White	"	38-0-0 per candy.
Do. Mixed	"	35-0-0 "

The comparative imports of wheat and seeds are as under :—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for 8 days	93,940	304,436	27,404
Do. from 1st January to 6th April	1,032,614	11,22,942	304,742
Linseed for 8 days	98,772	142,912	12,338
Do. from 1st January to 6th April	854,093	764,151	73,801
Rapeseed for 8 days	71,936	126,739	27,866
Do. from 1st January to 6th April	355,741	322,321	83,788
Gingellyseed for 8 days	38,453	59,622	13,254
Do. from 1st January to 6th April	870,391	884,039	306,411

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for 8 days	127,934	199,650	.....
Do. from 1st Jan. to 6th April	618,531	267,846	813
Linseed for 8 days	170,042	148,933	7,001
Do. from 1st Jan. to 6th April	714,074	701,929	128,793
Rapeseed for 8 days	43,452	40,445	3,003
Do. from 1st Jan. to 6th April	389,291	317,935	120,113
Gingellyseed for 8 days	218,078	103,454	17,599
Do. from 1st Jan. to 6th April	970,750	738,179	199,489

DIVINE SERVICE.

FIRST SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, APRIL 9.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Cruickshank in E flat—Hymns 136 part 3, 316 and 127.
5 p.m.—Children's service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 140 and 130. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—King Hall in E flat. Anthem—They have taken away my Lord Stainer.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Introit 125. Missa Cantata (Merbecke)—Hymns 490, 197 and 334. Nunc Dimittis.
11 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon (Parade Service)—Hymns 125, 134 and 131.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 134, 504, 302 and 133.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway).

11 a.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Rev. F. E. Atkins.
8 p.m.—Social Hour, open to all.

(Byculla, Victoria Gardens).

9-30 a.m.—Rev. F. E. Atkins.
6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
7 p.m.—Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.
BOWEN MEMORIAL CHURCH—Apollo Bunder.
(Behind the Apollo Hotel.)

9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Sermon by Mr. Pringle, Secy. Y. M. C. A.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. E. F. How.
Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.
All seats free, and strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FORT.

8 a.m.—Morning Service—Ps. 138 tune 94. Hymns 3, 191 and 218.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Psalm 90, tune 111. Hymns 99, 137 and 245.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Waudby Road, Esplanade).

8 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Hymns 310, 41 and 48. Psalm 65, 1-5 tune 133.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon—Hymns 495, 197 and 323.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 136, 230, and 302.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon by Rev. L. B. Butcher.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. A. Roberts

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Hymns 191, 322 and 34.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 35 and 298.
4-15 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 135, 136 and 300.

ST. NICHOLAS' (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, Prince's Dock.

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras time.)

Incumbent Rev. R. Hugh Gundry.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8-30 a.m.—Matins, Hymns 4 and 499.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 219, 301, 125 and 304.

The first annual thanksgiving Mass on behalf of St. Joseph's Association will be celebrated in honour of the patron saint on Sunday the 9th instant at 9 a.m. in the Church of our Lady of Salvacao Dadur. J. L. Batsan's Mass has been selected for the occasion.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th March, 1899, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Total Traffic for the week	76,000	2,20,000	4,000	3,00,000
Or per mile of Railway	165	477	9	651
For previous 10 weeks of half year.	3,73,912	21,77,225	33,239	31,80,376
Total for 11 weeks	2,49,912	24,97,225	37,239	31,80,376
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	45,767	1,84,100	2,066	2,31,932
Per mile of Ry do.	99	399	5	503
Total to corresponding date do.	6,04,239	21,31,641	49,638	27,85,548

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 68,068
Ditto to date ..... " 6,95,028

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT

APRIL 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via "Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanghai, perfect.
ARABIA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.
Telegrams for Panay Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands.
Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.
Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.
Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bolivia.
Cables Cayenne Pinheiros and Cayenne Paramaribo both interrupted. During interruption telegrams for Cayenne are posted from Paramaribo.
Shanghai route to China right.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Bagdad Line Saigon Bangkok right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAM REPORTS.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 7th April, 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	2	35 p.m.	...	33
Teheran	7	2	10 p.m.	...	38

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of 7th April, 1899.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	56	...	1
" Karachi	0	13	...	1
" Madras	0	41	...	38

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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2-3 THE WEEK.
4 H. E. the Governor at Colaba Plague Hospital—Post Cards—Corporation of Calcutta—The New Postal Rules
5 INDIAN TELEGRAMS.
6 The Viceroy at Kanki—The Viceroy and the Punjab Mahomedans.
The Viceroy and the Sikhs—A Madras Shooting Affray—The Plague Hospitals—The Maratha Hospital.
8 A Charge of Defamation—MILITARY NEWS—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
9 High Court.—Original Side—Obscene Performance in a Theatre—Presidency Plague Mortality—High Court.—Appellate side.
10 Th- Mahalaxmi Female Training College, Ahmedabad—The Poona Murders.
11 Alleged Mutiny at Trincomalie—SPORTING NEWS: Yacht Club Races—Entertainment to the Retiring Collector of Broach.
12 LEADING ARTICLES: Defence of England and India Against Invasion—Plague and How to Deal With It.
13 LEADING ARTICLES: The Plague on the Curve of Decline—Leprosy in India.
14 LEADING ARTICLES: Cotton in the South—A New Vril Force.
15 Cyclone in Silchar—The City Mortality—A Threatened Famine.
16 The Budget Debate—Customs Eccentricities—Bandora Municipality.
17 Municipal Standing Committee—The Children's Wards in the Khandala Convalescent Home—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB—MISCELLANEOUS—SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—The Messageries Maritimes Steamer.
18 OFFICIAL GAZETTES—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Bank of Madras—Bank of Bengal—Gold and Silver.
19 Bombay Price Current—Freights.
20 ADVERTISEMENTS.
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—Bombay Market Report.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR REPEATING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROADWAY—March 29, at Dera Ghazi Khan, the wife of E P Broadway, Punjab Police, of a son.
LEES—April 2, at Naraholly, Simla, the wife of Oswald Lees, of a son.
MILLER—April 3, at Deesah, Dinapur, the wife of L G Miller, Captain, V F I, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ROWE—SHEWAN—April 3, at Barrackpore, by the Rev Graham Sandbery, Major W E Rowe, 1st Bn, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt, to Grace Virginia (Violette) Shewan, youngest daughter of the late Surgeon-General Alexander Shewan, I M S.
SULLIVAN—DICKSON—April 3, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Sudder Street, Calcutta, Owen, eldest son of Mr Owen Sullivan, 4th P F F, to Nelly Evelyn Cecilia, only daughter of the late Mrs Ellen Dickson, of Simla.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1899.

THE first volume of Sir William Hunter's long contemplated "History of British India" has been published by Longmans, Green and Company. The work, the *magnum opus* of its distinguished author, is dedicated by permission to the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India. The introduction states that the task which the author is now endeavouring to complete has occupied a large part of his life. Thirty-four years ago his attention was drawn to the historical records in the Record Rooms of Bengal, and he has since continued his inquiries in the archives of England, Portugal, and Holland. The compilation of the Imperial Gazetteer of India involved annual tours which enabled him to see every province with his own eyes, and to study at first-hand the various races of the Indian Continent. It was found necessary to condense the historical sections of the Gazetteer into summaries, so as to concentrate effort on the administrative and industrial aspects of the country. But Sir William Hunter amassed materials and manuscripts for the History which he proposed to recommence on his retirement from the public service. The whole of them were lost in the shipwreck of the Nepaul on its way to England. It is characteristic of the man that, far from being disheartened by this calamity, he set to work to repair the loss by ten years of uninterrupted labour. In the interval he edited the Rulers of India series, which he modestly describes as a sort of biographical conspectus of the periods whose history he is now writing. He has found it necessary to reduce the original plan of the work, which contemplated a complete History of India from the early Aryan period. It will now be confined to a narrative of events since India came into contact with the nations of modern Europe. It will trace the steps by which the ascendancy of England was won; the changes which it has effected, and the measures by which it was maintained. But it also deals with the important part which other European nations played before the advent of the English in the Eastern world. "We have been too much accustomed," says the author, "to regard our Indian Empire as an isolated fact in the world's history. This view does injustice to the Continental nations, and in some degree explains the slight esteem in which they hold our narratives of Anglo-Asiatic rule. In one sense, indeed, England is the residuary legatee of an inheritance painfully amassed by Europe in Asia during the past four centuries. In that long labour, now one Christian nation, then another, came to the front. But their progress as a whole was continuous. . . . During each successive period, the struggle reflected the spirit of the times; military and territorial, in the ancient world; military and religious in the Middle Ages; military and mercantile in the new Europe which then awoke, developing into the military, commercial and political combinations of the complex modern world."

This first volume is preliminary, passing in rapid review the situation created by the closing of the old Indo-European trade-routes by the military successes of the Ottoman Turks, who seized Constantinople and in two years overran Syria and Egypt and created a powerful navy which threatened the subjugation of the whole Mediterranean basin. The counter-stroke was made by the small Kingdom of Portugal which, by a succession of rapid achievements, captured the ocean highways of Asia, and turned the flank of Islam in its grapple with Christendom. Sir William truly says that "the swift audacity of the little hero-nation forms an epic, compared with which our own early labours in India are plain prose." Portugal lost her ascendancy in the Indian Ocean during the sixty calamitous years of her forcible subjection to the rule of Spain. That supremacy in the interval passed to the two Protestant nations, Holland and England, who fought over the spoils both in India and in the Further East. The Dutch East India Company had the vigorous support of the national Government, of which it ultimately became a department. The English East India Company for a century had only intermittent support from its Government, and for that period its history shows little else than a dogged endurance of constant disappointment and failure. The Dutch vigour, unrestrained by any vestige of scruple or humanity, compelled the English adventurers to retire from the Spice Islands, where the Dutch built up a territorial sovereignty and a commercial supremacy which they have retained to this day. The French adventurers, who in a manner gave the lead to the British in organising and disciplining Indian mercenaries, and strengthened their position by alliances with Native States, were even more neglected by the Home Government than was the English Company from the time of Elizabeth to the Revolution. They succumbed at once when the British Government made the cause of the East India Company its own. But Centuries passed before the French and English rivalries came to a head, and this volume scarcely refers to them. The struggle between Christendom and Islam for the Indian Seas was fought out in the century 1500-1600. In the year 1,500, King Emanuel despatched a fleet of thirteen ships to effect the conquest of India, the route which da Gama had discovered two years previously. That explorer had brought back to Lisbon a freight which paid sixty times the cost of the expedition, thereby creating an outburst of commercial enthusiasm which no European nation had experienced up to that time. The King had to choose between peaceful trade with the different ports on the Malabar Coast, and an armed monopoly, involving the destruction of the Arab commerce. In 1502 da Gama was sent with a great fleet of twenty ships to reduce Calicut, and smash the Arabs. He bombarded Calicut and destroyed the Arab commercial fleet. On capturing the Raja's fleet, he cut off the hands, ears, and noses of eight hundred of the crews, and sent them with dried leaves to the Raja to make curry. Naturally the Arabs resented these and similar atrocities, and besieged the Portuguese factory at Cochin. Then Albuquerque arrived on the scene with another fleet and erected forts to defend the factories. He sailed up the Red Sea to initiate the policy of cutting off the Indian Mussulman trade from its Egyptian base. With equal decision Albuquerque occupied Ormuz and destroyed the neighbouring ports so as to cut off the retreat of the Arab traders to the Persian Gulf. He occupied a position in the Straits of Malacca, so as to shut out the Moslems from the trade of the Spice Islands. He seized Goa and made it the centre of Portuguese power in the East. "History, ancient or modern," writes Sir William, "records no achievement of armed commerce, so rapid, so brilliant, and so fraught with lasting results. Portugal in the first enthusiasm of her great discovery had, under a resolute monarch, put forth all her strength. Not only the Moslem world, but also the Mediterranean Republics, woke up to find a new power established in India which was destroying their Eastern trade by way of the Red Sea." One of the results was an unholy alliance between Christian Venice and the Moslem to enable the latter to drive the Portuguese out of the Indian Seas. The Moslem fleet attacked the ports in the Straits of Malacca, but was beaten off, and was subsequently destroyed near Diu by the Portuguese fleet. The king saw that it was no longer a question of destroying the Arab commerce on the Malabar Coast; it was a struggle for the command of the whole Indian Ocean. Almeida, the first Christian Viceroy of India, was instructed to secure his base on the East African Coast with strong fortifications, reducing Mombassa to dependence, while keeping a tight hold on Melinda, so as to secure the command of the Zanzibar Coast from Mozambique to the Equator. He was also to establish a Portuguese pilot service for the Indian Seas. He was then to subjugate the Arabs on the Malabar Coast and to break the Moslem power at sea. The Sultan of Egypt threatened to slay all Christians and demolish the Holy Sepulchre if the Pope did not put a stop to the Portuguese aggression in the East. The Venetians also put pressure on the Pope, to intervene at Lisbon. The Pope was frightened and made an appeal to the King of Portugal; but King Emanuel replied to his Holiness, that what he was doing tended to the propagation of the faith and to the extension of the Holy See: "He knew that he had turned the flank of Islam, and that he had the sympathy of Catholic Europe in this final and greatest of the Crusades."

Now let us turn to Holland, which carried on a long struggle with the English East India Company on the Indian Coast and in the Spice Islands. The English Company says our author, was the weakling child of the old age of Elizabeth, and of the shifty policy of King James: the Dutch Company was the strong outgrowth of the life and death struggle of a new nation with its Spanish oppressors. The Dutch, having taken Amboyna and other possessions in the Spice Islands from the Portuguese, were very angry when a few years later the English adventurers tried to circumvent them in the Straits of Malacca and Sunda, were even fastening on some of the richest of the Islands, and threatening Java itself. They were also alarmed at the proposal of a patriotic Englishman at a Court meeting of the Company in 1614, to provide his daughter—"of most excellent parts for music, her needle, and good discourse, as also very beautiful and personable," as a suitable wife for the King of Sumatra, who had intimated a wish for an English spouse. The Court discussed the probable advantages of such an alliance, "and the lawfulness of the enterprise was proved by Scripture." It does not appear that the marriage came off, but the proposal disquieted the Dutch. For many years, there were continuous negociations in Europe, and continuous contests in the Spice Islands. The English captured Pularoon, and the

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PROPOSED CONTRIBUTION BY CANADA TO THE NAVY.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The Dominion Government is considering a scheme for contributing towards Imperial Naval defence.

It is proposed to train a thousand fishermen annually for service in the Navy, first on shore and then on board warships.

SICKNESS AMONGST THE TROOPS AT OMDURMAN.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Cairo reports that owing to the persistence of meningitis, the troops have been removed from Omdurman to healthier positions.

The Sirdar's tour to Kassala and Suakin is said to be connected with plans for new telegraphs and railways in the Soudan.

THE DREYFUS REVELATIONS.

In a further account of the proceedings before the criminal section of the Court of Cassation, the "Figaro" says that General Roger, being re-examined by the Court, vehemently denounced M. Bertaux, the Examining Magistrate, and declared that Colonel Henry had left an account of his interview with M. Bertaux completely traversing the latter's story.

THE CAPE TO CAIRO RAILWAY.

GERMANY GIVES THE NECESSARY GUARANTEE.

APRIL 6.

The "St. James's Gazette" announces that Germany has given the necessary guarantee upon the capital for the German section of the Cape to Cairo Railway, and also guarantees a certain percentage of interest on the line from Dar-es-Salaam to Ujiji.

Arrangements have also been made for railways through Damaraland.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, says the "St. James's Gazette," has now abandoned the idea of a British guarantee for the Tanganyika Railway, and intends to raise the capital without the aid of Government.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

TWO VILLAGES BURNT.

The Governor of Kiauchau has ordered the burning of two Chinese villages, the natives of which have recently become aggressive.

The Tsung-li-Yamen has protested to the German Legation at Peking against such a proceeding.

THE SAMOAN QUESTION.

The three Powers, Great Britain, America, and Germany, have finally settled a tripartite Commission for dealing with the Samoan question.

THE MAILS.

APRIL 6.

The Bombay mails of the 25th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SALT DEPARTMENT.

NEW RULES FOR ADMISSION TO SUPERIOR GRADES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, APRIL 7.

New rules for admission to the Superior Grades of the Northern India Salt Department are published. Admission will be by competitive examination, from three to five candidates being nominated by the Salt Commissioner to compete for each vacancy. The candidates must be between 18 and 25 years old, and will be upon probation for the first year after admission.

PROHIBITION OF PILGRIMAGE FROM PLAGUE-INFECTED DISTRICTS.

Pilgrimage from plague districts to the ensuing Chitrai Festival in Madura and to the Mahakuli Festival in Chanda is prohibited on sanitary grounds.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captains Maunduit and Ivers, Lieutenant Plowden, and Mr. Keshinath Shriram Jatar each receive a step of promotion in the Berar Commission from the date of the death of Pandit Suraj Narayan.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Veterinary-Captain W. D. Gunn is appointed Superintendent of Hissar Cattle Farm; Veterinary-Lieutenant J. D. E. Holmes, from Madras, acting for him as Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil and Veterinary Department.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Colonels Turner, Broadbent, and Garwood, and Lieutenant-Colonels Lloyd, Duperier, and Badgley are each gazetted a step of permanent departmental promotion, vice Colonel Arnott, retired.

Brigadier-General Creagh, V. C., is posted to Aden District.

Major Wilkinson, Royal Fusiliers, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, District Staff, Bombay Command.

Captain Drake Brockman, I. M. S., has been granted nine months' sick leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Executive Engineer H. A. F. Currie and Assistant Engineer Lieutenant E. Barnardiston are lent, on return from leave, to the Pekin Syndicate.

RUSSIAN GUNBOATS ON THE OXUS.

We hear that the number of Russian steamers on Oxus will be increased this year to six.

FRONTIER NEWS.

THE SAMANA RANGE.

Orders have been issued permitting the families of officers to again live on the Samana Range, on condition that they shall leave, if at any time it is considered necessary.

THE CHITRAL ROAD.

Captain MacMahon, who has just come back from Dir, is expected in Simla, on the 9th instant, where the whole question of the future of the Chitral Road is understood to be under consideration.

THE CHAMKANNIS' FINE.

The Chamkannis have been unable to pay up their fine within the appointed time, and they have asked for an extension pleading that the quarrels amongst different sections of their tribe have prevented the fulfilment of their engagement to Captain Ross Keppel.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sutherland arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

ADEN, APRIL 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Istria, from Japan left here for Trieste to-day.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator from Bombay April 1st, arrived here this afternoon.

APRIL 7.

The same Company's steamer Vindobona, from Trieste, left here via Karachi for Bombay this morning.

MARSEILLES, APRIL 7.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia which left Bombay on the 25th ultimo arrived here to-day.

HONGKONG, APRIL 7.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Ancona (extra) arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Caledonien left Colombo for Bombay on Friday the 7th instant, at 10 a. m. and she is expected here on Monday the 10th instant at 6 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, Surats dull.

Good Bhowaggur 2 29-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols 110 3-4

3 per cent. Rentes 102

4 per cent. Sterling Loan 116

3½ per cent. Rupee Papers 97 3-16

Bar Silver 27 7-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £30,101,000; Decrease £700,000; Public Deposits £12,700,000; Decrease £5,330,000; Other Deposits £28,100,000; Decrease £8,100,000; Other Securities £26,400,000; Decrease £7,700,000; Notes and Golds £19,000,000; Decrease £700,000. The Bank's Reserve is 37 per cent. of the liabilities.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, APRIL 7.

A very remarkable, but fortunately unattended with loss of life, railway accident occurred, about the end of last month, between Bhanapur and Hopbal, on the Southern Mahratta Railway. It appears that the axle of a wagon wheel broke while the mixed train was in motion, the axle snapping off at the end, near the other wheel. Both wheels continued travelling under the train, striking against the rear bent axle. The brake van following had also two wheels broken. The train travelled in this state and ran over a long bridge. One Native driver saw the condition of the train, and stopped it immediately, and had the passengers removed.

REMOVAL OF CONVICTS TO THE ANDAMAN.

Yesterday, 24 female and 157 male convicts from the Thana Jail were conveyed on board the Canning for transportation to the Andaman Islands. The prisoners included a greater number of those who took part in the recent Thana and Nasik dacoities. Besides these there were 40 from Karachi, Hyderabad, and Shikarpur. One of them was Jiwa Jumma, who murdered the late Aga Hasham Shah.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

There were 15 cases and 15 deaths in the city, the total mortality being 31.

THE POONA MURDERS.

DATE OF BALKRISHNA'S EXECUTION.

The execution of Balkrishna Hari Chapekar, who murdered Messrs. Rand and Ayerst, is fixed to take place on the 24th instant.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

Major Gueldini, Essex Regiment, having been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff in Bombay Command, is posted to Sind District.

The Lieutenant-General, Commanding the Forces, is pleased to make the following appointment:—Bombay Sappers and Miners—Lieutenant Saudys, Royal Engineers, on transfer to the Corps, to be Company Commander, vice Captain Dundee, Royal Engineers, transferred to the Military Works Department, dated 22nd March.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is notified that Lieutenant-Colonel Baldock, R. A., on promotion to that rank from 58th Field Battery, has been posted to the Field Artillery in India.

Lieutenant-Colonel Burton, R.A., on promotion to that rank, is to be sent to Malta, being posted to that station for duty.

Major Watkins, 7th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to "C" Battery Royal Horse Artillery, and placed under orders for embarkation for India, in the room of Major Gunner, promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Strange, Royal Artillery, on promotion to that rank, has been posted to be 29th Field Battery.

Captain Thwaites, No. 25 Company, Eastern Division, has been transferred to 53rd Field Battery Royal Artillery, and ordered to proceed from Hongkong to India, to join the same.

Captain Nixon Eckersall, Royal Artillery, having been posted to No. 11 Company, Eastern Division, on promotion to that rank from 35th Field Battery, is to be sent to Gibraltar, to join the same.

Captain Pin, 58th Field Battery, R. A., now at home on leave, having been posted to 22nd Bombay Southern Division, on promotion, is to be struck off the strength of the above battery.

Captain Donaldson, who embarked for India on the 24th February, has been appointed Adjutant and Instructor in Gunnery at Karachi, vice Captain Mullins, R. A., promoted to Field Rank.

Lieutenant Mayne, No. 11 Company, Western Division, has been appointed Assistant Instructor in Gunnery at Aden for the position of finding duties, and directed to join at that station as soon as possible after the 31st March. Second Lieutenant Rochfort Boyd, No. 22 Company, Eastern Division, has been transferred to 35th Field Battery, R.A., and placed under orders to embark for India, in the room of Lieutenant Nixon Eckersall, promoted to the rank of Captain.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants, on first appointment, have been posted to Companies of the Garrison Artillery stated against their names:—Keate, No. 16 Company, Western Division; and Russell, No. 18 Company Southern Division.

Under instructions received from the Army Headquarters in India, it is notified that Lieutenant Mair, 16th Field Battery, R.A., has been elected for appointment as Officiating Subaltern, Native Artillery, and posted to join No. 4 (Hayara) Mountain Battery, for duty.

Under instructions from the War Office, it is notified for information that in future changes of names of British soldiers (including those on the Indian Unattached List) should be published in the local Garrison Corps or Regimental Orders, and that such publications will suffice for their official recognition.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Major Kahusac, District Staff; Major Thompson, Bombay Lancers; Captain Twigg, 24th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant Lang, 14th Bombay Infantry; and Second Lieutenant Milward, Unattached List.

The undermentioned officer, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty (21st February):—Captain Broome, Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 29th Bombay Infantry, for one year (pension service seventeenth year commenced 10th day).

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieutenant String, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 8th Bombay Infantry, for six months (pension service sixth year commenced 31st January).

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Army Ordnance Department—Captain Sadds, Inspector of Ordnance Machinery, Karachi, from 3rd June to 31st October, on private affairs, out of India. Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Bignell, No. 16 Company, Western Division, 6 months, on medical certificate, out of India. Suffolk Regiment—Major Graham and Captain Davies, 12 months on private affairs.

The undermentioned have got extension on leave:—East Kent Regiment—Lieutenant Porter, from 4th April to 15th June, on private affairs. 13th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Nuttall, 6 months, on medical certificate. 28th Bombay Pioneers—Lieutenant-Colonel Reilly, 6 weeks, on private affairs.

MR. CHARLES P. TREVELYAN, the new member for the Elland division of Yorkshire, is, as most people know, a nephew of Sir George Otto Trevelyan. During Lord Crewe's term as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland Mr. Trelyan filled the post of one of his assistant private secretaries, and, although only a short time in office, he became extremely popular in Dublin, Lord Crewe, or Lord Houghton, as he was during his vice-royalty, had few sympathisers among his official *entourage* upon whom he could rely so well. The strange spectacle of a young Radical politician planted in the heart of Dublin Castle, made Mr. Trevelyan's position peculiarly interesting from the start. Such "a rara avis" was certain to attract attention. But Mr. Trevelyan's evident sympathy with the country, his energy in finding out things for himself, his frank sincerity, as well as his great charm of manner speedily caught on in a country where these qualities do not go unappreciated. One of Mr. Trevelyan's Dublin friends tells a good story of his readiness to accommodate himself to the necessities of an unexpected situation—even to the extent of changing his nationality. They were on a cycling tour from Dublin to Wexford, and they made their first stop at Glencoe Reformatory, which nestles up in the Wicklow Mountains. The priests who have charge of the institution were delighted to extend their hospitality to two officials who at the time represented the Lord-Lieutenant and the Lord-Chancellor; and the fact that one of the two was the son of Sir George Trevelyan, did not diminish the warmth of their welcome. Sir George was then in the Cabinet as Secretary for Scotland, and for some reason, they thought his son must be a Scotchman to the core. Anyhow, they brought out their excellent band and during lunch Mr. Trevelyan was entertained with a wonderful series of Scottish airs. It was quite touching to see the glow of national pride which suffused Mr. Trevelyan's face as the band vigorously discoursed "Scots wa hae," "Wull ha the Prince but Charlie," and so forth. Mr. Trevelyan made a graceful little speech to the band, thanking them in the name of the land of Wallace and Bruce, of Burns and Scott.

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, MARCH 17.

It is now fourteen long years since I ventured on a little prophecy concerning the future of the popular author. It was to the effect that the audience of that most fortunate of all men would become in the immediate future, in the lifetime of many then present, multiplied by hundreds and by thousands. Since that utterance, we have seen this audience multiplied by hundreds, if not by thousands. We have seen popular editions of books bought up by the hundred thousand. We have seen magazines containing work by popular authors circulating by millions. Four years ago I returned to the same point, trying to realise the new position. It is the most difficult thing in the world to realise vast numbers. This is how I attempted the task:

Have you ever tried to realise the meaning of such an audience as a writer now popular commands? Have you tried to understand how many readers a man now living may command? If figures mean anything you may try to realise the meaning of millions. But you cannot—nobody can—it is impossible to realise a very large number. But think of the faces rather—the faces of those who sit listening while the author speaks. His theatre is the round world itself; at his feet sit those who speak the English language—those who read—say, a quarter of the whole number—say, only thirty millions. See them sitting there! Look at the white faces upturned to catch the words! If the author only whispers he shall be heard in every corner of this immense theatre. See, I say, the upturned faces; mark how the light falls upon them, and how the waves of laughter, and of pity, and of terror, pass across that boundless ocean of human faces. Look farther—as far as your eye reaches there are faces. Millions and millions and millions of faces; no end to them. Every year hundreds of thousands added to them. Good heavens! What can a writer ask for more than to give his message, if he have one, to so great an audience, with his single voice as to move the world? Never at any time in the world's history has the author ever had so great a chance.

I do not know how far I succeeded in this attempt, but I will now try again. We have had recently presented to us such an illustration of the depth and the breadth and the reality of a modern popularity as we shall not get again, perhaps, for many long years. When it was known that Rudyard Kipling, the poet of the "Recessional Hymn" and the "White Man's Burden," and of those tales which are so filled, so crammed with humanity, was lying most dangerously ill, then, with one accord, from all the ends of the earth, from all the cities and all the lands which have been planted and settled by the Anglo-Celt—suffer me henceforth to use this word instead of Anglo-Saxon—there was heard a cry and a prayer and a sob. And no one cared for any other news, and the eyes of all the English-speaking world were turned to that sick bed in New York. What did I say? "Look farther—as far as your eye can reach there are faces—millions and millions and millions of faces; no end to them." It is true that for only one man in a century is there poured forth this passionate love. It is not as if out of every ten writers five were chosen and five were left. There is no place for envy; one can only admire. But there is something in the reflection for every follower of literature that he, too, belongs to the profession from which springs this thrice fortunate favourite of the Gods; for which is reserved this splendid gift of universal love.

From the great poet to the little poet—the poetaster, the rhymester, the scribbler, as his own rivals call him—how great is the step! In all other professions there is no contempt felt or expressed for the unsuccessful. In the literary profession alone contempt for the failure is open and undisguished. Even the failures themselves join in. No one despises the third-rate poet more than the tenth-rate poet. I suppose that when he is dead the third-rate poet rests—at least, I hope so—from the flouts and scoffs and sneers, of which he receives so many in his life. In the eighteenth century, now, they were kinder. They made collections of the noble army of third-raters. They pretended that they were collecting immortal poems. There was a series of volumes published about the year 1760, called "Miscellany Poems." One volume is before me. The poets are named John Duncombe, Henry Needler, George Jeffreys, Nicolas Harding, Elizabeth Tollet, Thomas Edwards, Sneyd Davies, "Mr." Whaley—the man without a Christian name was a most voluminous writer—and others, apparently of less importance in their lifetime. Do you know any one of these immortal bards? Can you tell me what they wrote, even the titles of their poems? I have looked through this precious volume; its contents make one profoundly melancholy for the whole of the work is plunged in the deepest mediocrity. The sense creeps; it crawls; it halts; it jumps; it babbles. We live, happily, in a kinder age; we suffer our poetasters to die; we do not collect their works; we do not call upon the world to observe their dulness. But even these poet pretenders to the immortal spark had their consolations. They attempted—every poet attempts—to conquer the world if they could. And some of them went down into the grave in the full conviction that they had conquered the world—which all the time was whistling and singing in blissful ignorance that the conqueror had come at all.

I hope that everybody read, last week, the account of the latest marvel and miracle of the great and beneficent Science of Destruction. I mean the new torpedo. It almost seems to an unscientific reader as if we have at last created the thinking machine which will do what we order it to do. For instance, now we have got this torpedo, all that we have to do is to put it into the water, put it on the head, tell it to behave prettily, and to do what it is told to do, and then to send it off on a secret mission among the fleets of the enemy. But perhaps at the first blush one exaggerates the thing. I have lived to see so many discoveries that I am sceptical as to their effect. With every new engine of Destruction there are three stages in its history. First of all, the world is startled and shaken by the news; it gets on the nerves; we are to be annihilated "en bloc"; we are to be shot down by invisible enemies; our helpless ships are to be blown out of the water. Then, we wag our beards and argue wisely that war is now impossible, because it has become so full of previously unknown horrors and terrors; then war, which was going to be impossible, actually breaks out without the least regard for the new horrors; then we find that the Science of Defence has set up something as good as the Science of Destruction. I think that the Art of War always means the setting of Defence against Destruction. There is defence against the diseases which used to follow armies on the march and ships that cross the ocean; defence against new inventions; new inventions against which there is as yet no defence. Now, in former days the science of chemistry sprang from the dream of alchemy, and the science of astronomy from the dream of astrology; perhaps we may hope that out of the dream of the invincible destroyer and the dream of the impenetrable shield will spring other discoveries for the help and solace of that part of humanity which desires to sit at home in peace.

I was reading the other day a brief account of the life and achievements of one, recently deceased, who was above all things a man of action. He began life as a Royal Engineer; he did practical sanitary work in the camp during the Crimean war; he afterwards worked at fortifications; he went on to the improvement of metropolitan drainage, to the laying of submarine cables, to the construction of iron railway bridges; he became President of the British Association; he worked for the mechanical engineers, for the civil engineers, for the Linnean Society, the Geological Society, the Geographical Society, the Chemical Society, for the Metropolitan Asylum Board, and for I know not what beside. He lived and worked, this man of action, for nearly eighty years. There was never a more active, all-round man of action. His name was Douglas Galton Joan Bright, I believe, said that the engineer would be remembered when the politician was forgotten. Just so. It seems like a wise saying, but it is, if you think of it, too obvious to be profound. Anyone can understand that the mere politician—not the statesman—lives no longer than his own generation. What young man could write a life of the illustrious Bob Lowe? Who remembers the party hench-men of the sixties? They are clean forgotten. But the name of the engineer will not be so soon forgotten. His work lives after him.

Put aside the politician. He has his temporary importance and is then forgotten. Then consider the question whether, if you had the choice at starting, and with the full knowledge of what the choice meant, you would rather be the man of action—the engineer—or the philosopher—the man of thought, the man who deals with principles and enlarges the domain of the intellect, and broadens the issues and clears the air for larger things, whether in science or in statesmanship, in literature or in Art. This, you will observe, is a great thing to do. I do not mean a poet who is the interpreter of thought as yet but half expressed, and of things as yet but half seen, or the prophet who proclaims and expounds the present, but a philosopher. Which would you rather become—a man of action, who may confer upon his people enormous material and physical benefits, or such as one as Francis Bacon, John Locke, Bishop Berkeley, or John Stuart Mill? For my own part, though it looks like taking the lower place, I would rather be the man of action. It is a magnificent thing to be in advance of the world, to write things that shall advance mankind in the long run, after one is dead, when the writer has become little more than a name—it is a truly magnificent thing, no doubt, the greatest thing that there is—but still, still, there is the happiness of actually seeing and feeling what one has done and is doing. Now Sir Douglas Galton, the man of action, must have been filled through and through with the conscious ness that he had conferred enormous benefits upon his country; that he had saved thousands of lives, made the duration of life longer, made the burdens of life easier, improved communications, and advanced all kinds of science. I think that he must have been a much happier man than any philosopher, and I think that, if one had to choose knowingly one's own career, happiness is something that would have to be considered.

The time is coming round again when the little travels can be resumed. They may mean travels for two days, one day or half a day. A great deal may be done with half a day, now that it is light until nearly seven o'clock. But it means taking dinner at a hotel or inn. For instance, Rickmansworth, with Latimers or Chenies, can be well done on a Saturday after one o'clock or Hampden from Princes Risboro'; or one may even go further afield. Peterborough may be visited between one o'clock in the afternoon and ten in the evening; Cambridge is equally accessible; so is Reading for Silchester; so is Rochester for Chatham; so is Tunbridge Wells; so are St. Albans, Hatfield, Hunsdon, Hainault, Sevenoaks; in fact there are a host of places accessible for the Saturday afternoon. These journeys, however, cost money, and take up all the evening as well as the afternoon. For those who want an afternoon ramble I would strongly recommend a course of Londoa. If any of the readers are inclined to try a Saturday half-holiday in and round London, I should be glad to suggest certain routes. For instance, here is one which I designed and carried out for certain young ladies last Saturday. I took them first to the south foot of London Bridge. We then paid a visit to the most beautiful church in the whole of London—that of St. Mary Overies, mis-called St. Saviour's. To visit the Church properly, and to dip into its rich treasury of associations and history, takes at least an hour. And what an hour it is! Thence, by way of Winchester Palace, of which nothing remains but an open court, past the ancient ferry dock of St. Mary's, through Clink-street, with the memory of the former prison, to Bankside, where you may see the Elizabethan players walking about or sitting in the taverns drinking and singing, by the sites of the Bear-baiting, the Rose and the Globe. Then through the Potato Market to the High-street. Then we turned by Union-street to visit the sweet little garden and model cottages and concert room, with Walter Crane's designs, in Redcross-street; then back to the High-street, looking into Mint and Liant-streets, to St. George's Church, with the burial ground of the thousand poor forgotten prisoners for debt. From the churchyard you can see the windows of the room where Mr. Dorrit lived, and where Little Dorrit was born; you may also see the font in which she was baptized. After this a dive into a court brings the traveller into the yard of the only one left of all the old Southwark Inns. Guy's Hospital is on the right; you can go in and see one of the wards if you like; it is not terrible, but beautiful. The sick betray no suffering; the dying are soothed and calmed. Then under the railway to St. Olave's Church, and so to London Bridge again. I really do not know any afternoon walk into which so much of association and memory can be crammed. But, indeed, there are many other rambles in and about London of almost equal interest. Would you, dear reader, like me to tell you of some more?

I wonder whether I shall ever see St. Olave's Church open. I have passed through that narrow unsavoury lane called Tooley-street—it is like a long collar—dozens of times always in the hope of finding the door open, but have never yet succeeded. The City churches are mostly open for some time every day—from twelve to two—for a short service or for private meditation; but St. Olave's seems always shut. Do they, one asks, keep it shut on Sundays as well? They might do so, certainly, for a long time without being found out. But, if not, among these tall warehouses, empty and deserted as Tadmor in the wilderness from Saturday till Monday, where can a congregation be found? The present church is, I should think, the third since its first erection. It is a most interesting church for many reasons. First, on account of its antiquity. The first church of St. Olave's was built, I believe, in the reign of King Canute, and about the year 1030. It was dedicated to a Danish saint because the King was a Dane; for the same reason the church opposite, on the other bank of the river, was dedicated to St. Magnus. St. Olave's was built on the Embankment—the Narrow Wall—at the foot of London Bridge—the first London Bridge, whose southern foot was on the east of the church. At the northern end stood the Church of St. Magnus, guardian saint and protector of all who travel. When the second bridge was built, its southern foot was on the west of the church, and St. Magnus provided a church for the northern end. The sacredness of the bridge was shown by the fact that there was a church at either end, and a chapel—to St. Thomas a Becket—in the middle. Of course a saint is a saint, but I think that the good people of London put more faith in their fellow citizen, Thomas the Martyr, than in either of those two Danish saints. I believe there is a churchyard at the back of St. Olave's sloping to the river, but on account of that closed door I have never seen it. If it is there, it must be one of the most ancient churchyards in the whole of London—the city churchyards having been so much encroached upon and built over.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

Last week the Annual General Meeting of the 54,000 odd members of the Cyclists' Touring Club was held in Westminster, though only a minute fraction of the membership attended. Unanimity characterised the passing of the full report and prosperous balance sheet, and a proposal to testimonialise the secretary, Mr. Shipton, by way of celebrating the twenty-first anniversary of the club, was heartily received. A few grumbles from members as to lateness in getting their Gazettes and diaries were soothed down, and then the "harlequinade" of the meeting began. One man wanted the club to interfere with the amalgamation of the two great southern railways until they pledge cheaper rates for cycles. Another wanted the club to act as a co-operative store to enable members to get a cycle on the cheap, and all sorts of reformatory schemes were brought forward to cure a constitution that really was not unsound. None of these diversions got beyond the laughing stage, but a more serious proposal was that an attempt should be made to get a Bill passed by Parliament allowing cyclists to ride on the footpaths. An amendment was carried, suggesting that the sanction should apply to wheeling, not riding, and only when the carriage way was blocked for repairs. It is almost incredible that such a course should be illegal, but so it is, and although the C.T.C. adopted the amendment as such, when a vote was taken on it as a substantive motion it was negatived altogether. So nothing is to be done in this matter for the present.

Cycle Polo is to be governed by the N. C. U. but at present there are no universally accepted rules. Motor-cycling is also to be governed by the N. C. U. but it cannot be twisted into an athletic exercise by any word torturing and is totally different from cycle racing pure and simple. One requires physical prowess the other skill of another sort altogether, and motorists are resenting all the attempts to introduce into the sports the trite and irksome difficulties of the licensing scheme, and so forth.

Although no races have yet been held this season, the advent of some of the long expected motor pacing instruments at the Cyrstal Palace led to a few preliminary public trials of their paces on the track last Saturday, when Chinn, and Palmer, and Chase showed that spring form is returning to our leading racers. Palmer paid to a five miles of 9 mins. 28 3-5 secs., and Chase at the end of a similar effort, wound up with a mile in 1 min. 40 secs, and a fraction over of 24 mins. 8-5secs. The last named still keeps to his practice of not caring whether he trains on road or path, or on singles or multicycles, for he was out next day steering a triplet on a stiffly undulating road. He indulges in all sorts of slow and fast, hard and easy riding, winter or summer, and is the very anti-type of the modern road racer, who has to be primed up and treated as a hot house plant before he can develop any high class form.

The comicality of the proposed race for a hundred miles on the road between teams of short cranked and long cranked riders is still affording amusement when a second extraordinary challenge has appeared. It will be remembered that the former challenge was for a four a side match, but after acceptance, the long crank representative inspected a lot of conditions, that the men were to be medically examined before, during, and after the race, that they were to be disqualified if declared unfit, or if unable to enjoy a meal after the event, and so forth on the lines of a burlesque, though solemnly intended. Little less extraordinary is the new offer. It emanates from a distinguished member of the medical profession, who proposes to put the long crank theory into public notice. He admits that there are only a few long crank riders to select from, therefore offers to equip eight men (named by the other side) with long cranked machines, and, after three months, these men are to be divided hap-hazard into two teams of four, one team to use long, the other short cranks. The leaving of the place to chance is rather absurd, as it might easily happen that after a trial one man might fancy the thing, another might not, and the casting of lots might appoint the two men to represent the view that they opposed. The definition too, of long cranks as not less than 7 1-2 inches shows a falling away, as hitherto the words long and short, in this connection, have stood for 9 in. and 6 1-2 respectively. A plain strong forward test, without novel and eccentric hedgings is still to be sought.

Uneven justice still seems the cyclists lot in some districts. A lady cyclist at Sheffield tried in vain to get damages against a farmer. His cart had knocked her down and broken several of her ribs. He driver adopted the manly tactics of tearing off as fast as he could from the scene of the smash. Yet the verdict was against the lady. On the other hand, another litigant found solace to the extent of £25, at Edmonton. He was cannoned into by that notoriously reckless type of driver the butcher boy, on his round. The meat purveyor's assistant suddenly dashed round a corner, without a warning, and forced the cyclist over the kerbstone, smashing his collar bone. He got off cheaply, but it is better than free action to a farmer who knocks you down and runs away.

A tip to wayfarers who cycle through a hot day, and reach a little rippling rill by the roadside and wish to quench their thirst. No need to make a vessel of the palm of the hand, or to carry a cup in one's touring outfit, or kneel down on the wet grass and dip one's lips into the streamlet. All that is necessary is to unscrew the dome of one's bell, swill it once or twice for cleanness' sake, and then quaff a rich draught from this improvised beaker.

BOMBAY RACES.

THIRTEENTH EXTRA MEETING.

NOTES AND ANTICIPATIONS.

THE last meeting at Mahaluxmi during this season takes place to-morrow, whep seven races are down for decision. It is a pity that the entries should be on the small side, but there is likely to be some interesting sport, while the attendance should be large.

The Final Plate, a handicap race for Waler horses, has secured an entry of seven, the Aga Khan stable being represented by Rapidity and The Wreck. The former has been allotted 9st. 12lbs., and the latter 9st. 6lbs. Clarice is very smart over five furlongs, and with 8st. 10lbs. will be hard to beat. Mr. J. B. will introduce a new animal—Homer,—but the handicapper apparently lightly esteems his chances, his burden being only 7st. 5lbs. Clarice is the pick, and I think she will earn winning brackets for her new owner at the first attempt. The Wreck and Antoinette will be close together for place honours.

In the Consolation Stakes Helios is asked to do a big thing, and I do not fancy him at 9st. 3lbs. The race will fall to one of the light weights, and considering his recent running Rubdan is leniently dealt with at 7st. 11lbs. and the distance will also suit him. Kapardhala is also sure to go well, and it will not be forgotten that at the meeting on March 18th he won a five-furlong selling race, and later in the afternoon ran Rubdan, at practically even weights, to a couple of lengths in a mile. Valma is also given a chance. Of these I think Rubdan will get home, with Kapardhala for a place.

Six animals have been entered for the Beginners, Plate for newly landed Arabs, and the best known is Samaite, who it will be remembered has been Repentance, who won in handsome style at the last meeting. I expect he will win, but Nimrod knows how to gallop, and will get a place. Hakum, a horse greatly fancied by his connections on his debut, is to have the assistance of Ebrahim's services, and with such an excellent rider will make a good bid for victory. In his last race, however, I fancied he cut it at the finish.

The Mixed Stakes has secured two Walers and two country-breds, among them being Lady Yetman, an animal of class. The race is practically a gift for her, and I hear it is not unlikely she will have a walk over.

The Farewell Stakes should produce a good struggle between Nobleman and Governor. Squire is also one of the entrants, but he is allotted 9st. 5lb., surely an impost his form this season has not merited, and I should hardly think his owner will start him. I fancy the chances of Nobleman to win, with Governor and Phelwan fighting out the issue for second place.

The Selling Race has a capital entry, eight animals being down to run. The event looks good for Anaiza, who has run well during the season. Krishna, the country-bred, can go if she is in a generous mood and may win, while Dacca is likely to prove good for a place investment.

The Ladies' Plate of one and a-half miles has fallen through, and two new races were substituted, but only one of which has, however, filled—the April Stakes for newly landed Arabs 13-3 and under. Brilliant, who was fancied by his owner at the Bombay meeting, is likely to go close, but I think there is nothing to beat Aristocrat, who made a good impression in making his debut. Brilliant and Vaher Mahomed may get the place honours.

TROTANDOT.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The Final Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

H H Aga Khan's b aus g Rapidity, 9st 12lbs.
H H Aga Khan's b aus g Sonah's dam g The Wreck, 9st 6lbs.
Mr J. A's br aus m Clarice, 9st 10lbs.
Mr G Hunter's br aus g Neil Gow, 7st 8lbs.
Capt an Bona's b aus m Antoinette, 7st 6lbs.
Mr J Bruce's ch aus g Homer by Agad, Cranbrook-Ringdove, 7st 5lbs.
Mr James's br aus g Dakin, 7st.

The Consolation Stakes—Distance 1 mile.

H H Aga Khan's b g Helios 11-0, 9st 3lbs.
Captain Young's br g Kapardhala 10-0, 8st 13lbs.
Mr Mahomedally H Ismail's g g Rubdan 13-3 1-2, 7st 11lbs.
Mr Lyndon's b h Valma, aged, 7st 8lbs.
Mr Farmer's b g Kalpha, 7st 5lbs.

The Beginner's Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr S A W's c h Sunjer 6 years
Mr Mahomedally H Ismail's b h Samaite 4 years
Mr Lyndon's b g Repentance 4 years
Mr Ali bin Talib's c h Khaboor 4 years
Mr Alibhai Talib's b g Hakum 13 3 3-4
Mr Makoo bin Ebrahim's b h Zornas 4 years

The Mixed Stakes—Distance 1 mile.

Mr J B's ch m Lady Yetman 13-5, 9st 9lbs.
Mr Mollison's b gh m Bawoni, 14, 9st 3lbs.
Mr Cross's ch aus g The Glen 13 2 1-2, 8st 2lbs
Mr Farmer's ch m Legacy 13 1 1-2, 7st 4lbs.*

The Farewell Stakes—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Lyndon's b a g Squire, 12 3, 9st 5lbs.
Mr Bezonji Pestonji's b g Nobleman, 13 3, 9st 4lbs.
Mr P Fischer's ch a g Governor, 9st 11lb.
Mr A M Bushar's g a g Liverpool, 12 2, 8st 9lbs.
Mr T D'Da's g a g Phelwan, 13 0, 8st 6lbs.
Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif's g a p Anaiza, 13 2, 7st 2lbs.

Selling Race—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Farmers's b c b m Legacy, 13 3 1-3, Rs. 600
Mr Farmer's g a p Dacca, 13 1 1-4, Rs 1,000
Mr Esas A Wahab's c h m Krishna, 14 0, Rs 800
Mr P Fischer's ch a p Bushra, 13 2, 700
Mr B A Darvar's g a g Mizbah, 13 3 1-2, Rs 600
Captain Purvis's g a p Mondain 13 2, Rs 700
Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif's g a p Anaiza, 13 2, Rs 1,000
Mr Jackson's b a p Conqueror, 13 2 Rs 1,000.

The April Stakes—Winner 8s. 200, 2nd Rs. 50, 3rd Rs. 25. For Arab gallowas 13-3 and under landed upon 1st August 1898, and which have not won a race value Rs. 100 or upwards 13-3 to carry 8st W. L. Penalty—gallowas which have run 2nd or 3rd in any race 3lbs. Allowance—Gallowas which have never started 5lbs. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a g Brilliant 13 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a p Fresh 13 2
Mr Abdool Wahab Graham's b g Kalder 13 2, 5 years
Mr Lyndon's b a p Aristocrat 13 1 3-4
Mr Abdul Aziz Dahalah's b a p Shalbook 13 2
Mr Jackson's g a p Jupiter 13 1 3-4
Mr Jackson's g a p Clipper 13 1
Mr Mahomed Awad's b a p Rand 13 2
Mr Syed Rashid's g a g Vaher Mahomed 13 2 3-4

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st	Race—The Mixed Stakes	.....	3-15 p.m.
2nd	" The Beginner's Plate	.....	3-45 "
3rd	" The April Stakes	.....	4-15 "
4th	" The Farewell Stakes	.....	4-45 "
5th	" The Final Plate	.....	5-15 "
6th	" The Consolation Stakes	.....	5-40 "
7th	" Selling Race	.....	6-10 "

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES

	Local Time.
Colaba	2-35 p.m.
Church Gate	2-40 "
Grant Road .....

BRITISH DIPLOMACY AND RUSSIA.

THE General was in great good spirits at the West minister Club. "I'm really beginning to believe in this Government," he said. "We've had another score off those impudent Frenchmen, and at last, thank the Lord! we've made the Russians climb down. That's pretty good, for one week. The fact is, we've only got to show we mean fighting and they'll all give in."

The company said "Hear, hear," with the cordial hilarity which invariably greeted the General's speeches. Then Featherquill wanted to know what the General was going to fight about.

"You're a beastly Little-Englander," roared the General. To ask for details in a matter of patriotism was, in the General's view, the surest sign of that particular depravity. "Fight!" he continued. "I'd fight anyone who wanted to take our coaling stations and bag our railway."

"But, my dear General," said Featherquill, "the coaling station wasn't ours, and the French say they didn't want it, and we have allowed them to have the coal depot which they say they did want."

"Who ever heard such nonsense? As if there was any difference between a coaling station and a coaling depot. That wouldn't deceive a child."

"Well, General, it's all the difference in the world according to us. For we happen to have given them the coaling depot."

"I don't believe it," said the General. "don believe we'd be such idiots as to give them anything.

"All the same, General, it happens to be true. Doesn't it?" said Featherquill, appealing to Cabo for corroboration. Cabo allowed that so far as he understood the matter, that appeared to be the solution of the Muscat affair, and as a man of independent views it seemed to be an eminently sensible solution.

The General persisted that there was a mistake somewhere. "but at all events," he continued, "you won't say that we haven't prevented the Russians from grabbing our railway."

"Our railway," said Featherquill. "Why, that's the point, and we have just gone and assured them that the railway isn't ours."

"What's the use of arguing with you?" said the General. "You're one of those infernal Russomaniacs that always think Russia right, and we wrong."

"Well, General, I'll grant you this," said Featherquill. "Those of us who thought the Russians would make it a fighting business were wrong. For once, at all events, the Government stuck to something and carried it through. Reckon it to their score by all means. But the fact that we held on and the Russians didn't fight doesn't prove to me that we have done a wise thing or a useful thing."

"Oh, come!" said Camford at "all events they've withdrawn their protest and we've got our loan."

"True, we have got our loan, but we have also told them that we don't presume to control our own railway. Brodrick explained that to the House of Commons with most becoming humility."

Trimmer broke in at this point. "My dear Featherquill," he remonstrated, "that surely is a painfully crude way of putting it. I interpret Brodrick as meaning that, while we disclaim the idea of controlling the line in the sense that they object to, it doesn't follow that we mayn't control it in a sense that may be agreeable to them. That's how I've put it to my constituents."

"Trimmer's a bigger fool than Featherquill," said the General. "The idea of our controlling the line in a sense that may be agreeable to Russia!" (The General imitated Trimmer's unctuous intonation with a fine contempt.) "Who ever heard such damned humiliating rubbish! It's our line; we're going to make it, and we're going to control it whether it's agreeable to Russia or not."

Featherquill smiled. "My dear General" he asked, "did you read Brodrick's answer on behalf of the Government last Tuesday?"

The General said he never bothered about speeches in Parliament.

"Well, then, for once I'm going to read you one," said Featherquill, taking a newspaper cutting from his pocket:

"Her Majesty's Government have instructed Sir Claude MacDonald to point out that none of these points constitute foreign control of the railways or involve possession or control of such lines in the event of default on the loan."

The General's hair stood on end. "Do you mean to say he said that?" he asked.

"Certainly."

"Well, I'm d——d."

"Oh, you needn't be. He was in a hole, and he did the best he could."

"But why the deuce shouldn't we control a railway which we are going to build?"

"Say rather, General, why the deuce should we want to build a railway which we aren't going to control?"

"Take it either way, why shouldn't we build the railway and control it?"

"Because Russia says she means to control every line of railway north of the Great Wall."

"And we're to knuckle under to Russia?"

"That, as Trimmer would say, is a painfully crude way of putting it. As a matter of fact, we have tried every kind of dodge to stop her, but haven't succeeded. Why do you suppose that Brodrick disclaimed the idea of 'control'? Simply because we fought that point last August and had to give way. Then we advertised a new loan without taking the trouble to fix it up with Russia before we published it. Result—Russia flares and wants to know what we mean. We say we don't mean any harm and aren't trying to get control. Russia says we are, and we say we aren't and so it goes on for about a fortnight, when Russia says we can have the loan, but she'll take jolly good care that we don't control that line or anything else to the north of the Great Wall." "I can't see the sense of it," concluded Featherquill. "If we had fought for the control, it would have been something worth fighting for, right or wrong. But to make all this friction about the privilege of advancing money for a line which we may ourselves won't be under our control, and which must, in that case, be under Russian control, does seem to me an extraordinary proceeding."

The General was puzzled. "I can't follow you into all that," he said. "What I say is that we shall have to fight those Russians and beat them. We ought to have done it long ago."

"Certainly, if at all," said Featherquill. "If we had ever meant to fight them, we should have done it when they took Talien-Wan and came to Port Arthur. For my part, I think we should have been asses to fight about North China, but still if we had been going to do it we must have done it then. To let them come and then keep bickering and pin-pricking, when the thing is all over and done with does seem to me the most useless thing to do."

"But, my good Featherquill," said Camford, "you don't mean to say that Russia has been right in all this?"

"Good heavens! man, no!" said Featherquill. "There isn't an ounce of correctitude in the whole proceeding. Muravieff's despatches are one perpetual, unnecessary, gratuitous wriggle—unnecessary because a child could see what Russia was at, and what she must be at, with any reasonable regard for her own interest. But Muravieff gets the Japs out of Port Arthur on the ground that they threaten the independence of China, and three years later the Russians are there not threatening but absolutely extinguishing the independence of China, so far as that province is concerned. As for the treaty of Tientsin, our compact with China giving us equal privileges with every other foreign nation, that is destroyed as completely by the Russian advance into Manchuria as our trade rights in Madagascar have been destroyed by the French annexation of that island. The General calls me a Russo-maniac, but, upon my word, I am no admirer of Muravieff's. If we had meant to fight, we could have found a dozen excellent legal causes for doing so."

"Then why the deuce haven't we found 'em?" asked the General.

"Because, General," pursued Featherquill, "we aren't such fools. Every man that has looked at a map must know that Russia has got to come to Manchuria, and that he will break all the treaties and assurances in the world rather than let anyone else get there before her. We should do exactly the same if we were in her position. It's absolutely vital to the country which owns Siberia to get hold of that particular bit of coast. Vital to her and no harm to us, for our interests aren't there, and we've got all the rest of China to work upon."

"That's all very fine, Featherquill," said Camford, "but you're merely saying that because treaties and assurances happen to be inconvenient therefore Holy Russia is entitled to break them."

"Precisely what we ourselves say every day about Egypt, though Egypt is not one tithe as important to us as Manchuria is to Russia. But I grant you it's all hopelessly incorrect. Everything generally is incorrect when a country gets to one of these vital and primary lines of policy. It will scheme and plan and manœuvre and dodge, and, when dodging fails, it will fight. That's the case with Russia and Northern China. Still, all that's a matter of the past. The point is that Russia is there, that we haven't resisted her, and that by threatening when we didn't mean to resist we have made it horribly mortifying for ourselves. Now what are we going to do—cut the loss, try to settle up amicably with Russia and devote ourselves to Central and Southern China, or take the same rotten line towards the Russians in China as the French have taken towards us in Egypt?"

"I'd let them know that we're watching them, said the General. "It's never any good doing the Christian in politics."

"My dear General, I'm not asking you to do the Christian. I'm merely asking you to behave like an ordinary man of business.

"What's the sense of worrying and pin-pricking, if you don't mean to fight and know you can't do anything? You'd far better save your breath and try to look pleased. Perhaps it's rather late in the day for us to look pleased. But as things go on now, we shall have the pleasure of thinking that we haven't stopped Russia, and that we have given her a very fine excuse for blocking our trade in Manchuria."

"Well, at all events," said the General, "we'll be even with her, by-and-by. We've got the Germans on our side and the Japs and the Yanks are coming and the Italians and the Austrians, and we'll all stand together and take it out of her.

"Well, upon my soul, General," said Featherquill, "that seems to me the most puzzling part of it. Just because we've failed to keep the Russians out of Manchuria, we seem to be issuing invitations to all the world to come and share the rest with us. And we beg them to do the very things we hate the Russians for doing. It's mighty disinterested, for we know how friendly the Germans and the Yanks and all the rest of them are to British trade and British expansion. The fine, open-handed, benevolent generosity of the proceeding appeals to me; upon my soul it does. But why we make such an infernal row about Russia taking the north, when we are willing to let everybody take everything in the south and centre, which happen to be the important parts of China for us, beats me altogether. But, then, we always were a wonderful illogical people, and we'll do positively anything when we grow scared about Russia."

"Cheer up, old chap," said Camford. "I believe we'll come out top yet. I have an infinite belief in the verisimility of the British trader."

"Perhaps we shall," said Featherquill, "but it won't be the fault of British diplomacy."

"It never is," said Camford.—*Westminster Gazette.*

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath,—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MRS. FRANCES HODGSON-BURNETT.

MRS. HODGSON-BURNETT, whose *Lady of Quality* has just been produced at the Comedy Theatre, gave up her house in Portland Place last summer, and established herself at Maytham Hall, Rolvenden, Kent—not far from her friend and fellow-novelist, Henry James. It is a curious fact that the plot of *A Lady of Quality* was suggested to her by one of the cellars in her former residence. It happened in this way. When first she removed to 63, Port land Place, she was showing some friends over the house, and they investigated the basement cellars. To get to one of them, they had to pass through a series of doors till they came to the last door, beyond which was pitch darkness.

Some one remarked, "What a convenient place to conceal a murder in!" That suggested to Mrs. Burnett the reflection that if one had an evening caller who made himself so particularly disagreeable that he had to be made away with, it would be easy to carry him down from the smoking-room through the back of the house, stow him away in that cellar, and live respectably ever afterwards. And at once she saw that there was a story in it. From time to time the idea returned to her until at length she developed the story on which her play has been founded. In America, *A Lady of Quality* has been an immense success, but it is hardly probable that it will pay its author as well as *Little Lord Fauntleroy*, from which Mrs. Burnett realised £20,000!

THE ORIGINAL LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.

The original of *Little Lord Fauntleroy*, as most people are aware, is Mrs Burnett's son Vivian, a young man, who has recently passed through Harvard University, and is now travelling round the world as a preparation for a literary career. As a child Vivian Burnett lived with his parents in Washington, and displayed an extraordinary feeling that everybody was good to him, and that he was everybody's friend. Mrs. Burnett thought a good deal about her boy's lovable character, and she used to ask herself what effect a Conservative English society would have upon such a child. So she composed a story in which Vivian figured as the younger son of a poor American beauty who, on his father's death, is transplanted to the aristocratic home of his paternal grandfather, and in which he does and says just the quaint thing that her own child had said and done. When the book was finished she read it to her son, but the child never guessed that the story had reference to himself. I am told that Vivian Burnett rather regrets that his mother has put him in a book. It has caused the title of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," to stick to him, and he is afraid he will never get rid of it.

"THAT LASS O'LOWRIE'S."

Although Mrs. Hodgson-Burnett has lived so much in America, she is English born. Her father and grandfather were Manchester people, and it was in her Manchester home that she learned the Lancashire dialect, and came across the girl who figures as the heroine of her well-known Lancashire story. The child's hands used to pass through the square in which her house stood. One day, she was sitting on the balcony learning her lessons, when her attention was called to a tall work-girl with an unusually refined face. Her drunken brute of a father came up and abused her but the girl took no notice, and quietly walked out of the square. The scene so impressed itself on Miss Hodgson's mind that years afterwards, when she was visiting Manchester, it occurred to her to write a story which her heroine should be brought up amidst brutal surroundings, but whose innate refinement should fit her to shine in any society. The title of this story—her first important success—was "That Lass o' Lowrie's."

MRS. BURNETT'S HOMES.

The author of *Little Lord Fauntleroy* and *A Lady of Quality* has a perfect passion for fitting up new homes, and the larger they are the better she likes them. A new house has for her all the fascination of a fine picture. It is her delight to attend to every detail of the furnishing and decorations. She possesses a large house at Washington which she is trying to find a purchaser for, as she intends henceforth to make England her permanent home. She likes everything about her to be as luxurious as possible. When she is travelling about she takes a number of draperies and ornaments with her, with which she contrives to give her hotel rooms and air of home-like comfort. Cushions she is particularly fond of, and never feels at ease unless she is lolling in the softest, deepest chair she can find. She has a theory that real conversation is impossible in a hard, straight-backed chair. The drawing-room at Maytham Hall is full of lovely cushions and draperies, choice pieces of brocade, rare china, and old silver. Her Wednesday afternoons at Portland Place, when she entertained a *l'Americaine*, are things to be remembered.—M. A. P.

THE SIRDAR KITCHENER.

THE other day some ladies wrote to Lord Kitchener suggesting that he should give some thought to the girls as well as to the boys of the Soudan. There upon the Sirdar wrote the reply that when he had got his Gordon College working well for the boys, he would think of the girls. Then came the characteristic addition that when that moment came, he would not fail to call on those ladies for subscriptions to help him in the work. Which reminds me of a story so like the man that it is worth re-telling. I may say that he tells it himself of himself with great gusto.

AN AWKWARD SCENE.

When Kitchener was starting his list for the £100,000 he demanded for the Gordon College, he was advised that the first and the best step he could take was to attend a lunch in the City which Lord Rothschild would give. The lunch was duly ordered; the guests were met; the table set. In the middle there was an awkward pause. Lord Rothschild was observed to leave Lord Kitchener after a short conversation, and as Lord Rothschild's face was somes what flushed and his eye shone brightly, it was easily seen that the great banker was not pleased. And he wasn't.

For what had happened was this. Lord Kitchener, with that shrewd sensehe has—especially when money is concerned—saw that the amount of the subscription of others would largely depend on the amount with which Lord Rothschild would start the list. He fixed that amount in his own mind at £5,000. When Lord Rothschild came up to him, Kitchener asked, with characteristic bluntness, what amount he wished to subscribe. "£1,000," replied Lord Rothschild, a little taken aback. "I want £5,000," said Kitchener; "and moreover, unless I get it, I shan't stay to lunch." Lord Rothschild is generous—the generosity of the family is as well-known, indeed, as its wealth—but a stand-and-deliver message of this kind was something more than even the most generous of men would like. And that was why Lord Rothschild looked angry.

THE INFLEXIBLE KITCHENER.

The news spread through the room; surprise and horror were on every face, and several of the distinguished guests went upto Kitchener to remonstrate or plead with him as the head. They might as well have talked to the Egyptian Sphinx. "£5,000, or I go!" said Kitchener. He got the £5,000 with the result he had anticipated—four other multi-millionaires had to follow Lord Rothschild's example; and when the lunch was over, the subscription for the Gordon College was well started with £25,000.

KITCHENER'S HARDNESS.

It is Kitchener all over. His love of money—not for himself, be it understood, but for his cause—is so consuming that he is said to take a positive pleasure in "doing" a man, if he can thereby save the Exchequer and reduce expenses. And he is just as merciless with the bodies and souls as with the pockets of men. As he is useful or useless to the great work, so is a man regarded by Kitchener. He has no favourites any more than he has animosities. An officer gets ill; at once he is sent back. Years of service, enthusiasm in the cause, bravery, skill, all are vain; he is a useless mouth, and back he goes. This is the kind of leader to succeed, but not the kind of one to be loved. And Kitchener is not loved.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES

THE Northamptonshire Stakes of 1,000 sovs., a handicap for three-year olds and upwards, by subscription of 5sovs each, the only liability if declared, or 10sovs. in addition if left in, and 10 sovs. more for starters; the winner of any race (selling races excepted) after 5lbs., twice, or one of 400 sovs., 10lbs. extra; the second to receive 50 sovs. out of the plate. One mile and a half and 200 yards.

Duke of Devonshire's b c Noish, by Ayrshire—
Applause, 4yrs. Madden 1
Mr. Hartle's g Australian, by The Australian—Red and Black, 6yrs. Chandley 2
Capt. Machell's ch h Roughside, by Flageoscope—Disruption, 6yrs. Robinson 3

(Winner trained by Marsh.)

Betting: 10 to 1 against Neish.

Won by a head; seven lengths between second and third.—*Asian.*

MILITARY NEWS.

ON return from leave, Lieutenant J. L. Meyer, R. E., is posted to the Punjab Commands M. W. D.

On vacating the officiating appointment of Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, M. D., Major Day R. E., is posted to the Head-quarter office of the D. G. M. W.

Lieutenant Brenner, R. E., is posted temporarily to the Ulwar State as Executive Engineer.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Kellie, R. E., is transferred from the Bengal Command to the charge of the Sirhind-Lahore Circle, M. W. D.

THE American papers have something nearly every day with regard to their young countrywoman, who has become Duchess of Marlborough, and one of the latest rumours is that she intends to buy back Marlborough House for the family of which she is now a member. The Prince of Wales is not likely to assent to such a purchase as long as he is Prince of Wales; in other circumstance it might be different. The rumour, however, serves to recall the painful fact that so many of the historic houses of London have ceased to belong to the families whose names they bear. Bute House knows the Marquis of Bute no more; Chesterfield House is not owned by a Chesterfield, but by Lord Burton; Cambridge House, where the father of the Duke of Cambridge lived and where Palmerston also lived, is now the Naval Military Club; Dudley House is not tenanted by Lord Dudley, but by Mr. Robinson, the South African millionaire, and Wimborne House will be surrendered this season by Lady Wimborne to Mrs. Ogden Goelet, the rich American. For a few seasons, Spencer House, the residence of Lord Spencer, was occupied by Barney Barnato.

KIPLINGIANA.

I HAVE given a good deal (in "Map") about Kipling—an article on his American home appears elsewhere—but everything is of interest now, and indeed, at any time, with regard to so wonderful a creature. Never was such wondrous testimony given to a man of letters as the interest all mankind took in his illness. But the interest was not always accompanied with knowledge. The German papers, bound to concern themselves in a writer whom the Emperor had honoured, have discovered that Kipling is an American! The Pope may be excused for not being acquainted with so essentially English a writer. "But who is Mr. Kipling?" asked His Holiness one day, when he found an equally large amount of space and luxuriance of head-lines, as to both their illnesses. Fortunately, Monsignor Merry del Val, who is English on one side, was at hand to give the Pope the necessary information. A complete set of Kipling's books has been sent to him through the Vatican. I hope his Holiness will study Mulvaney with interest.

I don't know what the religion of Kipling is, but I perceive that some euthusiastic commentators announce the intention of entering upon an investigation of the subject—an investigation, which I think, they will find not wholey without difficulty. It may help them to hear that Kipling's two grandfathers—the Rev. Joseph Kipling, and the Rev. G. B. Macdonald—were both Methodist ministers. The Rev. W. L. Watkinson, who will probably be the next president of the Wesleyan Methodist body, is Mr. Kipling's uncle, I am told.

"I see the papers are reviving the Story of Rudyard Kipling's San Francisco experience as 'journalism,'" writes a 'Frisco journalist, "but they have it all wrong. The facts were simply these. Kipling struck 'Frisco when he was over-burdened with neither money nor fame, and applied at one of the morning papers for a job. The city editor was not much impressed with his appearance, but he happened to need help and gave him a chance on the force. The first assignment he got was to write up a marcella cure, which he did in his own peculiar style. He made no reference to the assets or liabilities or any of the other essential facts, but confined himself chiefly to a striking pen portrait of the bankrupt, whom he depicted as an oleaginous rascal, ripe for a coil. When the city editor read the copy he came near having a fit, 'Here, you man with spectacles!' he bawled, 'whoever told you was a journalist must have been joking. Go and try shoemaking!'

"That was the way the creator of Mulvaney came to be fired, and I was never able to see exactly where the joke came in. There are plenty of literary artists who wouldn't be worth their salt on a daily paper and Kipling belongs to that category. He was sacked and ought to have been sacked, and would be sacked again if he turned up *incog* and took a staff assignment. Robert Louis Stevenson had almost the same experience in San Francisco in his youthful days. He sent some of his manuscript to one of the papers and it was promptly rejected as unmitigated rot. He used to say afterwards that the episode gave him great respect for the sagacity of California editors."

Mr. Kipling, by-the-way, has a great objection to the exercise of the editorial blue pencil. In the days when Mr. Jerome was editing the *Idler*, Kipling wrote for that periodical a short story which contained some rather more than sufficiently luminous language. One expression, in fact, was so "frank" that Mr. Kipling was informed that it simply "must come out." Kipling wrote back: "The man in my story said the words which I have put into his month. The words must remain, or you can't have the story." However, the expression complained of was resolutely deleted, and nothing more was heard of the matter.

It is a singular fact (says a correspondent) that at the time of the publication of Kipling's first "Jungle Book" Mr. Fred Whishaw actually had a Jungle Book of his own ready for publication. The coincidence was complete, for Mr. Whishaw had used the names of animals and animal expressions in much the same manner as Kipling had done. Suddenly the latter's "Jungle Book." was announced, and albeit this incident happened several years ago, Mr. Whishaw cannot be persuaded to place his own work upon the market. It is among the most singular of literary coincidences. He has the manuscript still.

THE MAN WHO CONVERTED THE TSAR.

IVAN BLOCH, financier, multi-millionaire, philanthropist, and student of sociology, is the man whose book, "The War of the Future," converted the Tsar into an advocate of universal disarmament, and led him to issue his historic peace manifesto. M. Bloch is a remarkable man in every respect. An odd combination of the dreamer of dreams and the man of the world, of the philanthropist—of the Nathan der Weise type—and the latter-day financier, by nature he is a student, by calling a successful banker; and he has written a book for experts, in so brilliant a style that it has achieved quite a popular success. Personally, he is a kindly old gentleman, with a singularly intelligent face and manners that smack pleasantly of the *old regime*; and he is no less renowned for his generosity than for his wealth. In Warsaw he is popular among all classes; even at the time when the rest of his race—he is a Jew—were treated there most rigidly as social pariahs, he was a welcome guest in the most exclusive salons.

A PLUCKY PEDLAR.

Some fifty years ago M. Bloch was a very humble individual—a Polish Jew of the lowest class, who had to earn his dinner every day before he ate it. He was then living in Warsaw, plying his calling as a pedlar. He had had no education, however, but he had taught himself to read and write. By dint of working early and late, he managed to save enough money to instal himself in a little office as a broker. From that time although he stinted himself in all else as rigidly as ever he became quite lavish in his expenditure on books. All went well with him; whatever he took in hand prospered, and by the time he was twenty-five he was making quite a comfortable income. Then a piece of good luck befell him; he won a prize of some £2,000 in a State lottery.

Whereupon he at once startled his acquaintances by announcing that he was going to retire from business. He did not intend to give up the whole of his life to moneymaking, he told them; he had other work to do, and it was time he began his education. He betook himself straightway to Berlin, engaged two professors, an Englishman and a Frenchman, to act as tutors, and settled down to a regular course of study.

SCHOLAR AND BANKER.

Warsaw saw nothing of him for more than three years, and when at length he did return, his education was complete; he had become not only a *savant* but a man of culture, a gentleman in appearance and manner. He obtained an appointment in a bank, and before long he was able to set up a bank on his own account. He married one of the most beautiful women in Russia, a great heiress to boot, a daughter of a member of the well-know banking firm, of Kronenberg; and with her for its mistress, his house soon became quite a social centre in Warsaw.

To-day he is a nobleman, and the principal financial adviser of the Tsar and of the latter's Minister of Finance, Count von Witte; filling much the same position of intermediary between the State and the financial world as the Rothschilds do in Paris and London.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Year by year M. Bloch became richer and richer, but even when busiest as a financier he was working hard as a student of social and economic problems. He organised a regular bureau for students on much the same lines as Mr. Herbert Spencer's bureau; and all who were employed there worked under his personal direction. By these means he obtained the colossal mass of information on which his great work is founded.

But although the facts were thus supplied to him M. Bloch himself arranged them in such a way that not only the Tsar but the very man in the street can understand what they mean, and, above all, what they foretell.

A LOVELY DAUGHTER.

Few people outside the court circles of Berlin and St. Petersburg are aware of the fact that the great Muscovite financier is the father of the lovely and fascinating Baroness Jennie Koscielski, who for a time exercised so powerful a sway over Emperor William as to excite not only open demonstrations of jealousy on the part of his consort, but likewise public condemnation in the Press and even from the platform. Prince Bismarck actually went out of his way during the course of a public speech at Friedrichsruhe to denounce in the most unvarnished manner the pernicious influence which the fair Pole was wielding over the Emperor, an influence which he compared to that which at one moment that other Polish beauty, Princess Elise Radziwill, exercised over the old Kaiser.

FASCINATING AN EMPEROR.

The Emperor William has bitter reason to remember the Baroness, all the more as toward the close of her reign over his affections she allowed him too plainly to perceive that she was exercising her fascinations upon him solely from patriotic motives. The result was that the Kaiser ended by banishing both the Baroness and her husband from the court of Berlin. It is probable that it is the memory of the trouble which he experienced on her account that has led him to turn such an exceedingly cold shoulder to the peace propaganda, which owes its origin to the father of his former but now discarded charmer.

A WRITER the other day suggested that what Lord Rosebery ought to be, is the Public Orator of the Empire. I have often thought writes A. T. P. O'Connor he would have been a very successful literary man if he had been compelled by fate to seek his bread by his pen. I found a proof of this in the beautiful epitaph he wrote on the brass tablet underneath the stained glass window which has just been dedicated as a memorial to poor Frank Lockwood. This is the epitaph: "To the memory of Sir Frank Lockwood, Knight born a Yorkshireman 1846, died in London 1897, M.P. for the city of York for twelve years, some time Solicitor-General, honoured as an advocate beloved as a friend by all ranks and conditions of men, whose sunny humour was the light of many lives, this window has been erected in the Cathedral Church of York by those who mourn his early death."

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FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

IT is said that spurious rubies are now being manufactured with such skill that it is almost, if not quite, impossible to distinguish them from real gems.

It seems hardly credible that a designer of ladies' dresses should be receiving a bigger salary than one of Her Majesty's Judges. It is stated, however, by good authority, that a fashionable dress designer in the London West End makes, on an average, between £5000 and £8000 a year.

A lady has been telling Mrs. Humphry in the "Lady's Pictorial" that her hair costs her about £100 a year, one way and another. The fashion in combs is for ever changing, and one must buy new ones, or be quite out of it. Her hairdresser's bill for six months came to £30, merely for washing and waving, and occasionally trying a new coiffure.

A novel and time-saving device in the nature of a post-card has originated in Germany. One side of the card bears the postage stamp and the address. On the other sides are printed words, followed by blank spaces, for replies to the questions suggested. An example, with the replies made in one instance by the person who sent the card is subjoined:—Arrived: 10th July.—Society: fine.—Health: good.—Scenery: beautiful.—Fun: immense.—Lodgings: fair to middling.—Weather: clear.—Money: growing less.—General remarks: would like to live here.

The way to keep small ankles is to wear well-fitted shoes. The cause of ankles enlarging is usually the wearing of slippers strapped tightly over the instep. The strap presses down the arched flesh, which, naturally seeking an escape, crowds against the ankle. The ankle has no support, and the entire weight of the body rests on it. What wonder, then, that the poor dainty little ankle becomes large and protruding? A well-known actress who is noted for her beautiful ankles claims that a well fitted shoe not only increases and supports the ankle and instep, but assists in firmness and elasticity in walking.

A lady writer has been defending mercenary marriages. Why, she asks, should the girl who, having the power of choosing, marries a rich nature, who, in reference to a poor one, be condemned because she has shown more common sense than sentiment? In a world like this, where, in spite of countless public and private charities for the alleviation of their sufferings and the permanent bettering of their conditions, thousands of helpless little ones explain by cruel suffering and acute want their parents' scorn of money considerations in matrimony, it cannot surely be wholly reprehensible to look with favour on moneyed alliances.

A novel way of solving the servant problem, so far as nurses are concerned, is, says the "Chronicle," being tried at the present time in Boston, which has started a new school, the first of its kind in the country, in order to train young women for this class of position. No one under 18 or more than 30 is received, and the candidate for admission must show that she has had a common school education, and possesses the usual qualifications as to moral character: she has also to pledge herself to wear a uniform, and not to ask more than £1 a week for the first year, a sum which most Englishwomen would be quite willing to be sure of getting after a much longer period of service.

The Parisian ladies are now carrying the fashion for dressing their dogs, says "Hearth and Home," to a most extravagant extent. The most fashionable dogs' dressmaker and tailor in Paris has his shop in the Galeri d'Orleans. The ladies bring their dogs to be fitted, and comfortable cushions are arranged, before large mirrors, on which the dog stands while having its clothes tried on. Some mantles cost 150 francs. A very handsome one of astrachan, lined with crimson silk and a collar of chinchilla, was even more expensive. Even a ball costume can be supplied. One on view was of pink silk lined with ermine. Dust cloaks, sporting costumes, made like hunting coats, can also be had, as well as nightshirts, which cost 16 francs each, and pocket-handkerchiefs, trimmed with lace, 6 francs. Collars vary from 20 to 100 francs each.

Rebellion is the order of the day. The great mass of well-dressed Englishwomen absolutely decline to invest themselves with the very tight, long, and closely clinging skirts that Paris decrees shall be the fashionable wear. Small wonder that there is rebellion, for the form in question is desperately inconvenient and highly unbecoming. The skirt that seems likely to be adopted for general wear just clears the ground all round, and is often trimmed with the shaped flounce, being rather tight above it. This flounce is cut circularly, and is put on with a few small pleats at the top. This throws it out well round the hem. Plain skirts will approach as nearly as possible to the same outline, viz., as straight as possible down to the knees, and thence forming an oblique line outwards. This is not at all an ideal shape, for all harmonious lines follow those of the figure and, from the waist, take the natural flow of the drapery. But this pretty flounce is the mode of the moment, whether the trimming be really added on or only simulated in the cutting. It is in the tailor-made gowns that one finds relief from over-elaboration, and the fantastic eccentricities that spoil so many a charming dress. Though even the tailors are making skirts too long, they are only too glad to turn out a really sensible walking dress when asked to do so. The coat and skirt are in favour as much as ever, and full blouses are not so much in favour, apparently, as they have been in seasons immediately previous. It is only because they are now called skirts, all but the most elaborate, those meant for afternoon or evening wear. There are lace "skirts" transparent of texture, which can be worn over high, or half-high silk linings made loose and separate. These linings are sometimes bought by the half-dozen, so that they may be suited to the various gowns in the wardrobe.

Almost every bodice is now made with a yoke or bib, the latter term applying to the interval between the revers, filled up with lace, lace and muslin, gathered chiffon, or embroidery. Many of the yokes and bibs are in spotted velvet, and in some instances this is matched to the velvet in the toque or hat with very good effect. The large drapery houses make a specialty of purveying collars and revers of cream-coloured lace and satin for the embellishment of tailor costumes. These are removable, and can be replaced by fresh ones when soiled. They are adapted to high collars as well as the turn-down variety. Some of them are made of puffed chiffon, bordered with lace.

It is good to know that at last there is a decided tendency to release the neck from the ruinously stiff collars that have made even young necks look old and wrinkled during the last few years. When worn persistently, these high collars exercise a malevolent influence upon the skin, and make the muscles shrink away from it in a manner that cannot fail to produce wrinkles. Throat weakness is also encouraged by this fashion, which ought to be reserved for Arctic weather. It is said that there is soon to be a complete change in this respect. Necks are to be encouraged; though whether they will ever return to the swan-like dimensions once considered beautiful, is rather doubtful. Lace ties of every width are provided as substitutes for the injurious linen collar. Some of the smartest dresses are to be made with merely a thin silk collar, round which lace may be lightly swathed, or folds of brightly-tinted silk arranged with a brooch at the back, and a lace cravat in front. In all these ways the half-forgotten cult of the neck is to be duly encouraged. That of the waist is always with us, and even the fattest of women manage, by most heroic endurance and daily self-denial, to at least indicate where the waist should be in the cottage-loaf type of figure. Nearly every belt and bodice now comes into a point in front. The short jackets that are so much the vogue, a kind of bolero-Eton shape, dip down in pronounced points at either side of the vest or front, and are then cut away in a sharp upward line at the sides.

A practical costume, intended for bicycling and golfing, is really a divided skirt of a pattern highly approved by Viscountess Harberton, who may be called the mother of the divided skirt. When bicycling, the wearer can unfasten the front, and the dress then becomes so unmistakably "divided" that it is even possible to ride a man's bicycle in it. For walking or golfing, it can be fastened, when it resembles an ordinary dress of a sensibly short walking length. The bicycle has now fallen from its position in the fashionable world, and has become more useful than it ever could have been to "smart" women, by providing a means of locomotion for thousands who earn their living in the country or suburbs. It is for them that the inexpensive Badminton costume is intended.

There is some likelihood of the return of panniers to fashion. For the moment they are only seen in lace on evening dresses, but this may lead to their adoption in more substantial materials. Very tall, slight girls will be improved by them, but such a trimming is wholly out of place for all who are neither tall nor slight. Fulness has not wholly disappeared from the top of the sleeve. It has been found hard to part with it.

If a young girl is delicate in health her parents resort to any expedient which promises "to patch her up." They are ready to give her medicine of any sort or kind that may be prescribed by the physician, or to do anything else except to comply with such conditions as are absolutely essential in order that whatever constitutional power she has may express itself healthfully. For instance, we have heard many mothers say, in substance, "My daughters cause me great trouble and anxiety by their tendency to run and race out of doors and to enjoy rude play. I try to restrain them, but I fear they will never be ladylike and refined." Now the opportunity to run and romp is the very thing they need most, and if we were to give to parents three rules the most to be observed in the physical training of feeling girls, we should say—First, give them out-of-door life. Second, encourage them to out-door sports. Third, urge them to life out of doors. Not that other things are not of importance, but that it is difficult to induce parents to appreciate the importance of outdoor life to such children. Why, the young were made to live in the sunshine and pure air, and their highest welfare demands such life. No sooner is an infant able to walk than it begins to manifest a desire to get outside the house, and it never consents to live in the house until its instincts are subdued. It goes naturally from the maternal lap to the lap of mother earth, and as certainly gathers strength and vigour from contact with the latter as from the the former.

At no period of life is habitual exercise out of doors for girls more beneficial than from eleven or twelve to fifteen or sixteen years of age. These are the years in which the body makes essential changes and rapid growth, and its proper care should be of the first concern to the parent. If, during these years, the mental training of girls is made the chief object, it is quite as unwise as if one were to take great pains to procure beautiful furniture for a house which was to be built tottering on its foundations. Parents should see to it that their daughters have hours in the open air daily. They should be encouraged to take long walks, and to become experts in those energetic sports in which boys delight; but they need by no means be confined to play. There are many kinds of work which they can engage into great advantage, and by which they would not only realise much physical benefit, but they would acquire solidity of character, self-reliance, and general intelligence from pursuing such occupations, the value of which cannot well be over-estimated. Any girl of fourteen years of age whose constitution is not strong, whose health is not firm, and who studies books more than three hours a day, loses more than she gains, and at the age of twenty-five she will find this out, very much to her regret.—"Family Doctor."

SIX TONS OF QUOTATION.

HOW A DICTIONARY IS MADE.

THE romance of the making of a great dictionary is given in an article in 'Good Words' for March by Mr. Leonard Lillingston. The subject of the article is the New English Dictionary, edited by Dr. Murray and Mr. Henry Bradley.

The scheme (he says) is simplicity itself. Tables and desks, and along the walls row upon row of pigeon-holes, more than a thousand of them full of slips. Every one of these slips has passed or will pass, through the hands of five helpers, and four assistants at the tables are constantly at work sorting and classifying them. They contain the quotations: approximately a million of them go to the ton—there are about six tons of them It would take you thirty years to look through them at the rate of one a minute! That only a million will be used in the dictionary gives one the impression that things are not so bad after all. Yet, as a matter of fact, the saving of labour would be immense if the whole of the six tons could be printed. As it is, they have all to be weighed in the balance. Then, when the best have been selected, they must be made of a convenient length for the dictionary is limited to eight times the size of Webster. On slopes against the wall and on shelves are ranged the works of reference: dictionaries, ancient and modern, in many languages.

A GIGANTIC UNDERTAKING.

The slips which line the Scriptorium came from all parts of the world—from France and from Florida, from Algeria and Amsterdam, from Upper Egypt, Stockholm, Rome, Florence, and Japan. Amongst the early readers there are many distinguished names: Rossetti, Hazlitt, Payne, Lubbock, Littledale, Lightfoot, Lushington, Craik, and Dowden. More than 100,000 books have been read and extracts made. It took two assistants three years, working eight hours a day, to sort the material transferred to it. Dr. Murray by the Philological Society. He sent out circulars to the registered contributors, 500 of them—450 came back through the dead-letter office! Twenty-six sub-editors had been originally appointed, one for each letter of the alphabet. Only one-half of these were dead. From executors and survivors, however, quotations came tumbling in by the ton, unearthed from lumber-rooms, from cellars, from garrets, and from pigeon-holes. They came in cases, in trunks, in h

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ENGLISH LEVER.		ENGLISH LEVER.
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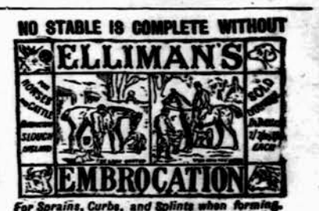

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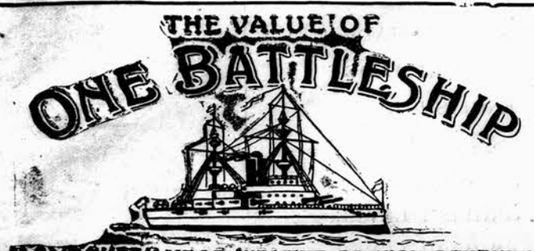

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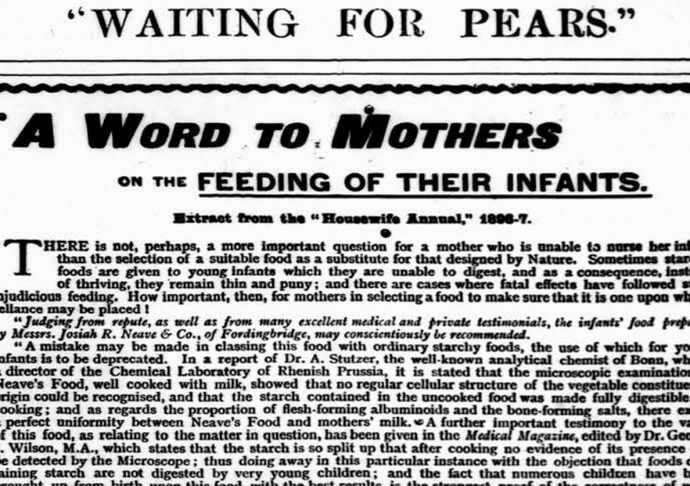

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